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CANADA

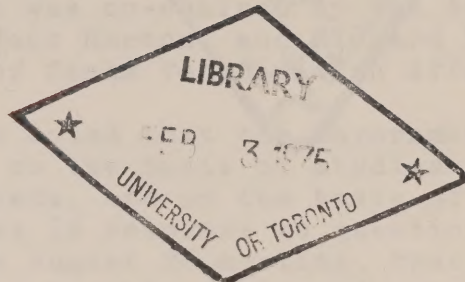
Communiqué

No. 1

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Government
Publications

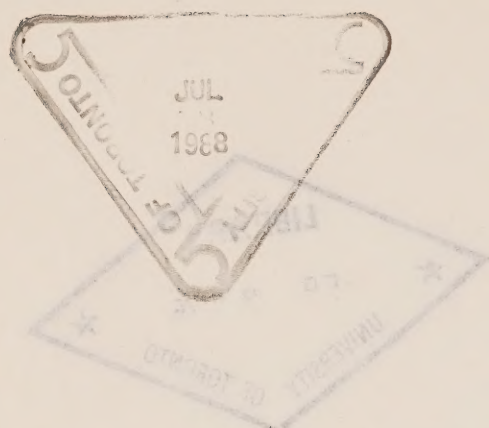
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 17, 1975



MEETING JANUARY 16 IN WASHINGTON
ON GARRISON DIVERSION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 17, 1975



MEETING JANUARY 16 IN WASHINGTON
ON GARRISON DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

CONFIDENTIAL

United States and Canadian officials met in Washington, D.C. on January 16 to discuss the Garrison Diversion Unit and the effects of the project on waters flowing into Canada. Marcel Cadieux, Ambassador to the United States of America, chaired the Canadian Delegation which included the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Environment Canada, Jean Lupien. The United States Delegation was co-chaired by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Jack Horton, and Richard Vine, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Canadian Affairs.

Ambassador Cadieux noted that the Government of Canada is firmly convinced, on the basis of studies conducted in the United States and Canada, and on the basis of information provided by the United States in response to questions raised by Canadian officials at the August 28 meeting, that the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, would have adverse effects on the Souris, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and ultimately Lake Winnipeg, which would cause injury to health and property in Canada.

American officials stressed the commitment of the United States Government to Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty which specifies that neither country shall pollute water crossing the boundary "to the injury of health or property" in the other country. American officials also reiterated their pledge that no project construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada would be undertaken unless it is clear that this United States' obligation under the Treaty would be met.

Officials discussed in detail the question of the effects of project return flows on waters flowing into Canada and the obligations of both nations under the Boundary Waters Treaty. Canadian officials cited injury to health and property in Canada that the project, as presently planned, would cause. They further noted that the water quality of the Souris River was already low, and that the Garrison Diversion Unit could preclude future developments on the Souris River in Canada.

United States' officials stated that construction on the Souris River was not scheduled to begin until 1981 and stressed the need for further consultation. Bureau of Reclamation officials stated that many aspects of the project would have beneficial effects on Canada, and that return flows from the project would improve the quality of Souris River stream-flows during long periods of each year, particularly when flows are low.

The United States requested further data regarding specific uses of the water in Canada for a full evaluation of return flow effects on Souris River stream-flow.

Both sides welcomed the opportunity for senior officials to have a frank exchange of views on the Garrison Diversion Unit and agreed that the dimensions of the project are now better understood within both governments. From the discussions, it became clear that further examination of the project as it affects Canada is required. Accordingly, the two sides agreed to recommend that the governments select an appropriate mechanism to undertake a joint examination of certain aspects of or adjustments to the project, to ensure that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured.

The United States' Delegation was composed of members from the Department of State, the Department of the Interior, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of North Dakota. On the Canadian side, the Department of External Affairs, Environment Canada and the Government of Manitoba were represented. Congressman Mark Andrews attended as an observer.



Communiqué

No. 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 20, 1975

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WEST COAST TANKER TRAFFIC MEETING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

United States and Canadian officials met in Washington, D.C., on January 17 to discuss mutual problems related to the expected increase in oil transport and refining on the Pacific Coast. Central to these discussions was the problem of how to assure that marine transit and refining of oil in the Puget Sound/Straits of Juan de Fuca area can be accomplished in the most environmentally responsible fashion. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the progress being made in bilateral efforts to ensure protection of the environment in this area.

United States and Canadian officials reviewed the status of plans for joint vessel traffic management systems in the Puget Sound/Juan de Fuca area. It was announced that a voluntary traffic separation plan will go into effect March 1. The system was developed and implemented jointly by the United States and Canada. The officials also discussed proposed offshore routes to be used by tankers from Alaska to West Coast ports.

United States officials tabled at the meeting a draft report on present and proposed United States scientific investigations in the Juan de Fuca/Puget Sound area. Canadian officials had tabled a similar report at the committee's previous meeting in Ottawa. It was agreed that technical representatives of both governments would review and assess the compatibility of existing research programmes in both countries and that the committee would make recommendations to the governments early this spring on priorities and joint co-ordination of research activities.

The officials also discussed questions relating to liability and compensation for oil spills. Both sides undertook to provide detailed responses in the near future to questions regarding relevant domestic legislation. United States officials noted that further legislation affecting this field may soon be introduced.

A State of Washington study on the feasibility of establishing offshore petroleum transfer facilities in the state's coastal waters was described in detail at the meeting. The study outlines several possible alternatives to tanker traffic into Puget Sound, including terminals at or near Port Angeles, Washington on the Straits of Juan de Fuca. A representative from the State of Washington also raised a number of alternatives to increased oil tanker traffic.

United States officials inquired about the status of Canadian plans for additional oil refining capacity in British Columbia. Canadian officials stated that consideration of any expansion of refinery capacity is at an early stage. In any event, the expanded facilities under consideration are expected to be supplied by pipeline and therefore should be

fully compatible with the present bilateral effort to protect the marine environment in the region. United States officials also noted that increased shortfalls of Canadian natural gas and crude oil increased requirements for tanker traffic to meet United States regional energy requirements.

Examination of technical aspects of these problems will continue between the agencies concerned. Agencies represented on the American side were the Department of State, the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Coast Guard, the Water Resources Council, the Corps of Engineers and the State of Washington. On the Canadian side the Departments of External Affairs, Environment, Energy, Mines and Resources, and Finance, and the Province of British Columbia were represented.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 3
N^o

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

FEBRUARY 11, 1975

LE 11 FÉVRIER 1975

VISIT OF A MOROCCAN DELEGATION TO CANADA

DÉLÉGATION DU MAROC AU CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces that he has invited a Moroccan Delegation headed by His Excellency, Mr. Salah M'Zily, Minister of Agriculture and of Agrarian Reform of Morocco, to visit Canada from February 11 to 19. The purpose of this visit is to allow the Canadian and Moroccan authorities to consult together on aid programmes and commercial projects of mutual interest.

The Moroccan Delegation will stay in Ottawa from February 11 to 14 after which it will leave for visits to Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montreal and Quebec City. During these visits, the Moroccan Delegation will be able to meet its counterparts from different provinces and inspect industries of a specific interest for Morocco.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce qu'il a invité une délégation marocaine dirigée par Son Excellence, M. Salah M'Zily, Ministre de l'Agriculture et de la réforme agraire du Maroc, à séjourner au Canada du 11 au 19 février. Cette visite est destinée à permettre aux autorités canadiennes et marocaines de se consulter sur des programmes de coopération et des projets commerciaux d'intérêt mutuel.

La délégation marocaine séjournera à Ottawa du 11 au 14 février, après quoi elle partira pour des visites à Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montréal et Québec. Au cours de ses visites, les délégués marocains pourront rencontrer leurs homologues des diverses provinces et visiter des industries qui revêtent un intérêt particulier pour le Maroc.



CANADA

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N^o

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1975
LE 12 FÉVRIER 1975

Government
Publications

VISIT TO OTTAWA OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA

VISITE À OTTAWA DU
PRÉSIDENT DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE CUBA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces that at his invitation the President of the National Bank of Cuba (Cuba's central bank) Minister Raul Leon, will arrive in Ottawa on Saturday, February 15 for a few days' visit. Before his arrival in the capital Mr. Leon is spending a week in Montreal and Toronto talking with private banks. His calls in Ottawa will concentrate on the Government sector concerned with Canadian-Cuban trade and financial relations.

Mr. Leon is a graduate in economics at the Wharton School of Finance and Economics in Pennsylvania. He served with the Central Bank of Cuba and the Cuban Bank of Foreign Commerce before becoming Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade in 1961. In 1972 Mr. Leon was elected Chairman of the International Sugar Organization and in 1973 was appointed to his current position of Minister-President of the National Bank of Cuba.

This will be Mr. Leon's second visit to Canada. He came in 1972 in his capacity of First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade.

Mr. Leon is accompanied by Mr. Enrique Ubieta and Mr. Raul Amado Blanco, Directors of the National Bank of Cuba, and by Mr. Juan Peris, a Deputy Director.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce qu'à son invitation, son excellence le ministre Raul Leon, membre du Gouvernement de la république de Cuba et président de la Banque nationale de Cuba (c'est-à-dire la banque centrale de l'Etat), doit arriver à Ottawa le samedi 15 février pour y faire une visite de quelques jours. Précédant son séjour dans la capitale, monsieur Leon continuera, à Montréal et à Toronto, les entretiens qu'il a entamés avec les banques du secteur privé. A Ottawa, ces entretiens porteront d'abord, au niveau des gouvernements, sur les relations commerciales et financières entre les deux pays.

Diplômé de la *Wharton School of Finance and Economics* en Pennsylvanie, le ministre Leon a occupé des postes à la Banque centrale de Cuba et à la Banque cubaine pour le Commerce extérieur, pour ensuite devenir, en 1961, sous-ministre au Commerce extérieur. En 1972, monsieur Leon a été élu président de l'Organisation internationale pour le Sucre puis, en 1973, il a accédé à son actuelle fonction ministérielle à la présidence de la Banque nationale de Cuba.

Monsieur Leon en est à sa seconde visite canadienne. En effet, en 1972, il est venu y faire une tournée en sa qualité de premier sous-secrétaire au Commerce extérieur.

Messieurs Enrique Ubieta et Raul Amado Blanco, tous deux directeurs de la Banque nationale de Cuba, ainsi que monsieur Juan Peris, un directeur adjoint, accompagneront le ministre cubain à l'occasion de sa visite.



CANADA

Communiqué

Government
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No. 5

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 17, 1975

IDRC BOARD OF GOVERNORS



~~DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS~~
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the appointment of two new Governors and renewal of the appointments of three members of the twenty-one-member Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre.

The two new Governors are Victor L. Urquidi of Mexico and Manuchehr Agah of Iran, both economists. Those appointed for a second term are Pierre Bauchet of France, Louis Berlinguet of Canada, and Sir John Crawford of Australia. Governors are appointed for a four-year term on a rotating basis to ensure a measure of continuity.

The IDRC is a public corporation, established by an Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of developing countries.

In accordance with the Act, Governors are appointed by the Government of Canada. Eleven of the Governors, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, must be Canadian citizens. It has become practice to draw the other ten Governors from among people from other countries who have made notable contributions in the field of international development. Six of them are from developing countries.

Louis Rasminsky, the former Governor of the Bank of Canada, has been Chairman since March 1973. He succeeded the late Lester B. Pearson, who was the first Chairman. W. David Hopper, a noted agricultural economist, has been President of the IDRC since 1970.

The Governors of this autonomous corporation meet twice yearly to formulate policies of the Centre and to approve projects. The next meeting will be held March 15-18 in Singapore. In nearly five years of operation, the IDRC Board has approved 242 projects involving grants totalling \$46,500,000, in 63 countries.

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Some biographical details of the new Governors follow.

Members of the Board of Governors are: Louis Rasminsky, Chairman, W. David Hopper, President and Chief Executive Officer, Roger A. Blais (Quebec), Norman T. Currie (Toronto), Paul Gérin-Lajoie (President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa), Peter Green (Halifax), Archie R. Micay (Winnipeg), R. Stephen Milne (Vancouver), Dr. William C. Winegard (Guelph), Aklilu Habte (Ethiopia), Ilunga Kabongo (Zaire), Rex Nettleford (Jamaica), T.W. Schultz (United States), Dr. Soedjatmoko (Indonesia), and Sir Geoffrey Wilson (Great Britain).

Completing their terms in October 1974 were: C.F. Bentley (Edmonton), Louis Berlinguet (Québec), Pierre Bauchet (France), Roberto Campos (Brazil), A.L. Dias (India), and Sir John Crawford (Australia).

Pierre Bauchet is a renowned economist and one of France's leading specialists in economic and regional planning. A professor of Political Economy at the University of Paris, he is also scientific director at the National Centre for Scientific Research. From 1956 to 1962 he was a professor in the faculties of Law and Economic Science at Rabat and Lille Universities and, from 1962 to 1966, he was director of studies at the National Administrative School. Professor Bauchet has been a member of the Board of Governors of the IDRC since 1970.

Sir John Crawford, an Australian economist and specialist in international affairs, has been his country's representative on several international organizations, such as FAO, where he was a founding delegate, and GATT. Former Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, he also was director of that university's Research School of Pacific Studies from 1960 to 1967. He was Permanent Secretary to the Australian Department of Commerce and Agriculture and the Department of Trade from 1950 to 1960. He has been a member of the IDRC Board of Governors since 1970.

A native of Quebec City, Louis Berlinguet is a biochemist and educator. He is Vice-Chairman for Research at the University of Quebec, and President of the National Institute for Scientific Research in Quebec. He has been a member of the France-Quebec subcommittee on scientific and technological research since 1970, the committee on grants and scholarships of the National Research Council, and the governing body of the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene since 1972, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada since 1973. Mr. Berlinguet is the author of numerous works on the biochemistry of proteins and cancer. He has been a member of the IDRC Board of Governors since 1970.

Victor L. Urquidi, born in 1919, is a Mexican economist. A graduate of the London School of Economics, he has had a long career, occupying several posts in financial and banking institutions in Mexico and in the United Nations, as well as in the World Bank. He has taught at the National University of Mexico, as well as at El Colegio de Mexico, where he has been President since 1966. The author of numerous articles and essays in various economic, demographic and other journals, he is co-author of The Economic Development of Mexico, a study published jointly by the Mexican government and the World Bank in 1953. He is also the author of Free trade and Economic Integration in Latin America and The Challenge of Development in Latin America, published in 1962 and 1964, respectively. A member of the executive committee of the Club of Rome since 1972, Mr. Urquidi is also a member of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

Manuchehr Agah, 44, is a professor of Economics at Tehran University. Born in Rafsanjan, Iran, he obtained his doctorate in Economics at Oxford University, after having received a master's degree in Economics and Political Science at Cambridge University. Since 1964, he has been a member of several United Nations committees of experts and, between 1965 and 1968, was with the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Agah was President of the Society for International Development in Tehran from 1970 to 1972. In 1973-74, Mr. Agah was Deputy Minister of Finance for the Department of Economic Affairs and Finance of Iran.



No. 6

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Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 14, 1975

Communiqué

VISIT OF MOROCCAN DELEGATION: FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, a delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco visited Ottawa from February 11 to February 14, 1975. The Moroccan delegation was headed by Mr. Salah M'Zily, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. High officials from several Departments, including Agriculture, Planning, Education, Co-operation, Labour, and Trade and Commerce, formed part of the delegation. The conversations that have just taken place were carried out in the context of the bilateral relations between the two countries.

The two sides reviewed the whole range of political, economic, commercial and technical relations between Canada and Morocco.

An air agreement between Canada and Morocco was signed by Mr. Salah M'Zily for the Moroccan side and by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Jean Marchand, for the Canadian Government. This agreement provides for the opening of the route Casablanca-New York-Montreal and return.

An important project in the field of education has also been signed. This project, which should get under way in the near future, provides for the setting up of "centres d'éducation régionaux" (regional education centres) to train science teachers. This project will be implemented in close co-operation with the Government of the Province of Quebec.

Other projects, in particular in the fields of agriculture, rural development and training of managerial personnel have also been examined and agreements have been reached on some of these projects.

In the field of commercial co-operation, the possibilities for increasing trade between the two countries have been examined. The two Governments have agreed to continue these discussions. In this regard, it has been agreed that a group of Canadian businessmen will soon visit Morocco, accompanied by a senior official in the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Mr. M'Zily and his delegation are leaving Ottawa this afternoon for Edmonton, where they will be the guests of the Government of Alberta, and Manitoba where they will meet with the Canadian Wheat Board. They are also scheduled to make a visit to Quebec City at the invitation of the Government of the Province of Quebec.



Communication

No. 7

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 17, 1975

POPLAR RIVER POWER PROJECT:
TEXTS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN NOTES



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Text of Note from the Department of State
to the Canadian Embassy, Washington
February 10, 1975

The Department of State wishes to inform the Embassy of Canada of the concern of the USA Government that the proposed Poplar River power project of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and its associated coal mining could result in transboundary air and water pollution, damage to USA fisheries, wildlife, and the Poplar River's aquatic ecosystem, adverse changes in the water temperature of the river, and preclude developments on the USA reach of that river. In addition, the USA Government is concerned that consumption of water by this project may exceed an equitable apportionment of the waters of the Poplar River to the detriment of uses in the USA. These concerns are based on a preliminary evaluation by USA officials of the study outline for environmental effect assessments, Poplar River Project Board on Inquiry, and outline of proposed project and environmental studies-Poplar River generating station prepared by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

The Department of State wishes to call to the attention of the Embassy of Canada that the project time schedule in the study outline indicates that construction of a dam and procurement of equipment for the power plant and mining operation have begun prior to the completion of environmental studies and without adequate assessment of the project's effects on the USA. The Department of State therefore suggests that federal and local officials of both

governments meet in the immediate future to examine the implications of the project for the USA. The meeting could provide a useful forum for an exchange of information on the project, allow USA technicians to indicate and further explore areas of particular concern to the USA and help assure that the project will be in consonance with mutual obligations of both countries.

Text of Note from Canadian Embassy to State Department, February 13, 1975

The Canadian Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honour to refer to the department's Note of February 10 concerning the proposed Poplar River Power Project of the Saskatchewan Government. The Embassy wishes to assure the Department that the Canadian authorities have taken careful note of possible United States concerns in relation to this project. In this connection the Embassy can confirm that, notwithstanding the impression which may be conveyed in the study outlines of the project, the construction of the proposed dam has not yet begun.

The Embassy wishes to inform the Department that before the project proceeds to the construction stage, the Province of Saskatchewan is required to make formal application for a licence from the federal Minister of the Environment under the International Rivers Improvements Act. It is a requirement of the regulations issued under this Act that an assessment of transboundary effects be undertaken before any licence can be issued. Moreover, it is possible to include conditions in any such licence which will ensure that the project is so operated as to meet Canada's obligations under the Boundary Waters Treaty. If a licence were issued, it would be the intention of the Canadian authorities to include conditions which would be required to enable Canada's obligations to be met.

The Canadian authorities have also noted the Department's request for an early meeting between the two countries on this issue. It is understood that Saskatchewan will shortly complete its studies of the transboundary implications of the project. Accordingly, it is suggested that this meeting be arranged at a mutually convenient date once these studies are complete. The Canadian authorities will at that time suggest a specific time and place for the meeting.



CANADA

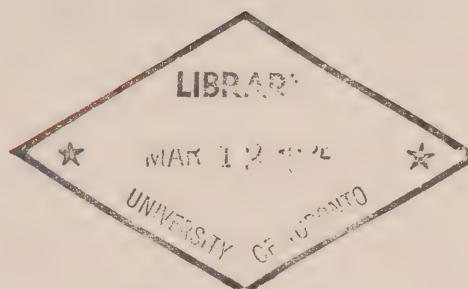
Communiqué

No. 8

Government
Publications

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
17:00 HOURS, FEBRUARY 20, 1975

SIGNATURE OF A NEW AIR AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, and His Excellency Dr. Erwin Bernath, Ambassador of Switzerland, have signed today in Ottawa an Air Transport Agreement between Canada and the Swiss Confederation, which replaces the 1958 Agreement between our two countries.

This new Agreement increases and expands the number of routes granted to the two designated airlines of both countries. New traffic points will be served, such as Toronto in Canada and Geneva in Switzerland.

The Swiss designated airline, Swissair, will be allowed, in addition to points already served under the present Agreement, to have access to Toronto and to exercise intransit rights to Boston, New York, Guatemala, Panama, Quito, Guayquil and Lima. It will also be allowed, with intransit and stopover rights, to serve Havana, Caracas and Bogota. All these points will have to be served from Montreal only.

The Canadian designated airline, Air Canada, will be allowed to serve Geneva (from April 1977), in addition to Zurich, plus 14 points beyond Switzerland to be named by Canada with 5th freedom rights, i.e., rights to take on passengers, cargo and mail at the Swiss points. These points include 4 points in Europe, 5 points in Asia including a point or points in India, and a point in Kenya plus 4 other points in Africa.

This new Agreement will expand the air services between Switzerland and Canada and thus will improve the services to the travelling public, reinforcing by this the close and friendly relations which have long existed between our two countries.



CANADA

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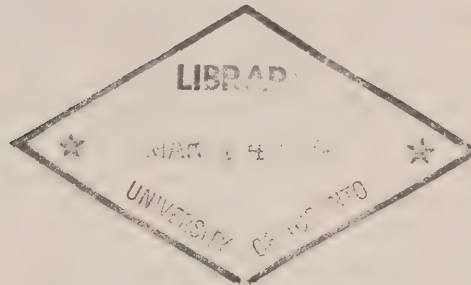
Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

FEBRUARY 28, 1975

Le 28 Fevrier 1975



COMMONWEALTH MINISTERIAL MEETING
ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LONDON, MARCH 4-12, 1975

RÉUNION MINISTÉRIELLE DU COMMONWEALTH
SUR LA PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE ET L'AMÉNAGEMENT
RURAL TENUE À LONDRES, DU 4 AU 12 MARS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, leaves Ottawa Sunday, March 2, for London, where he will attend the opening stages of the Commonwealth Ministerial Meeting on Food Production and Rural Development.

The meeting, which arose from discussions among Commonwealth delegations at the World Food Conference in Rome last year, will be held under the auspices of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London from March 4-12. Agriculture ministers from developing countries and ministers responsible for overseas development from developed countries have been invited to attend. They will discuss aspects of food production and storage and the constraints on current aid policies, and examine the problems of and possibilities for co-operation in the field of rural development and food production in developing countries. Information derived as a result should help to guide the evolution of Canadian development assistance policy in those sectors.

Also attending as advisors will be representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Environment, External Affairs and Finance, as well as the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre.

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Le 2 mars, le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, se rendra à Londres pour assister à l'ouverture de la réunion ministérielle du Commonwealth sur la production alimentaire et l'aménagement rural.

Issue des discussions entre les pays membres du Commonwealth qui ont participé à la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation à Rome l'an dernier, la réunion se tiendra du 4 au 12 mars sous les auspices du Secrétariat du Commonwealth. Les ministres de l'agriculture des pays en voie de développement et les ministres chargés du développement outre-mer dans les pays industrialisés ont été invités à y assister. Les participants discuteront des aspects techniques inhérents à la production et à l'entreposage des denrées et des contraintes auxquelles sont soumises les politiques d'aide actuelles. Ils se pencheront sur les problèmes et les perspectives en matière de coopération dans les domaines de l'aménagement rural et de la production alimentaire dans les pays en voie de développement. L'information ainsi recueillie devrait servir à orienter l'évolution de la politique canadienne d'aide au développement dans ces secteurs.

Participeront également à la réunion à titre de conseillers, des représentants des ministères de l'Agriculture, de l'Environnement, des Affaires extérieures et des Finances, ainsi que de l'Agence canadienne de développement international et du Centre de recherches pour le développement international.



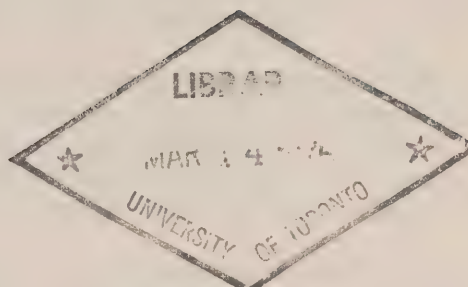
CANADA

Communiqué

Government
Publications

No. 10

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 4, 1975



SIGNATURE OF AN AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen announces the signature today in Bonn of an Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. This Agreement was signed by the Canadian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. G. G. Crean and the State Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Walter Gehlhoff, in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, currently on an official visit to Bonn and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Deputy-Chancellor.

The objective of this Agreement is to enhance co-operation in cultural relations between Canada and Germany as expressed in the exchange of letters of September 28, 1973 between the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

To this end, both Parties have agreed to stimulate to the extent possible exchanges in all fields of academic and cultural life. They will encourage academic exchanges (scholarships, exchanges of research workers and teachers, reciprocal visits, recognition of degrees, ...), the exchange of information between representatives of cultural, professional and social groups of both countries, and participation in international meetings.

Both Parties will facilitate performances by artists and ensembles, contacts in the fields of press, radio, television and cinema, dissemination of books and other publications of a scientific, educational, technical or literary nature, translations, contacts in the fields of publishing, libraries, archives and museums, co-operation between sports and youth organizations, and the activities of their respective cultural institutions.

Meetings will be held alternately in each country to review the progress of the exchanges carried out and to work out recommendations for further development of cultural co-operation.

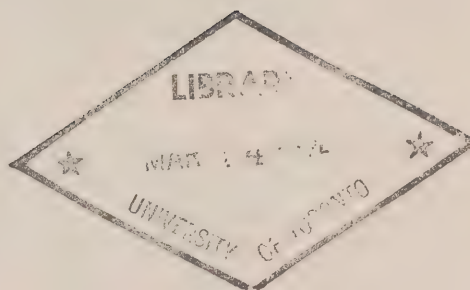


Communiqué

No. 11
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MARCH 6, 1975
LE 6 MARS 1975



GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

GOLFE SAINT-LAURENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs issued the following statement today to clarify conflicting statements concerning Canadian jurisdiction over the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence which have appeared in the media in the past few days in relation to the arrest of the cargo vessel "Answer".

The waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are considered by the Canadian Government to be historic Canadian waters. As such they are internal waters of Canada and the laws of Canada apply to them.

The waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were regarded as internal Canadian waters as early as the period of the French and British colonial administrations. Upon the entry of Newfoundland to Confederation in 1949, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent clearly reiterated this contention in the House of Commons.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures a fait aujourd'hui une mise au point pour clarifier certaines déclarations contradictoires concernant la juridiction du Canada sur les eaux du Golfe Saint-Laurent, déclarations qui ont surgi ces derniers jours dans la presse en rapport avec l'arraisonnement du cargo "Answer".

Le Gouvernement du Canada considère que les eaux du Golfe Saint-Laurent sont des eaux historiques canadiennes. A ce titre, elles constituent des eaux internes du Canada et les lois canadiennes s'y appliquent.

Les eaux du Golfe Saint-Laurent furent considérées comme étant des eaux internes canadiennes dès l'époque des administrations coloniales française et britannique. Lorsque Terre-Neuve s'est unie à la Confédération en 1949, le Premier Ministre Saint-Laurent a répété clairement cette prise de position à la Chambre des Communes.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 12
N^o

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MARCH 12, 1975

LE 12 MARS 1975



VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO WEST AFRICA

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
EN AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that he will make an official visit to the following countries of West Africa April 13 to 26, 1975: Nigeria, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Ghana. He will be accompanied by senior officials from the Departments of External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Canadian International Development Agency.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'il ferait entre le 13 et le 26 avril 1975 une visite officielle aux pays suivants de l'Afrique occidentale: le Nigéria, la Haute Volta, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Cameroun et le Ghana. Il sera accompagné de hauts fonctionnaires des ministères des Affaires extérieures et de l'Industrie et du Commerce ainsi que de l'Agence canadienne de développement international.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 13

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 13, 1975



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE
GENEVA, MARCH 17 - MAY 10, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, assisted by the Honourable Ron Basford, Minister of National Revenue, the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of the Environment, and the Honourable Roméo LeBlanc, Minister of State (Fisheries), will head the Canadian Delegation to the third session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference which is to take place in Geneva from March 17 to May 10, 1975. Mr. J.A. Beesley, Q.C., Ambassador to Austria, will be Deputy-Head of the Delegation.

The Canadian Delegation will be composed of Members of Parliament, representatives of the provinces and the fisheries, oil, mineral and shipping industries and fishermen's unions, and officials of the interested federal departments.

In Geneva, the Conference will take up the work commenced in Caracas in the summer 1974 with a view to concluding an overall agreement on the Law of the Sea. From the previous session, it is already evident that the main elements of the future Treaty will be the concept of the common heritage of mankind for the international seabed area and the concept of the economic zone whereby coastal states would be accorded extensive powers within a 200-mile zone over the living and mineral resources and for the protection of the marine environment. Canada wholeheartedly subscribes to both of these fundamental concepts. Of special concern to the Canadian Delegation in Geneva will be the preservation of the rights of coastal states over the whole of their continental margins, management control of salmon by the state of origin and the elaboration of effective provisions for the protection of the marine environment.



CANADA

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No. 14

N^o 14

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 13, 1975

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

LE 13 MARS 1975



CLAIMS RESPECTING CANADIAN ASSETS IN CYPRUS

RÉCLAMATIONS CANADIENNES ENVERS CHYPRE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs today announced that all Canadian natural and juridical persons who own property or have financial interests in the area of Cyprus now under Turkish Cypriot control should immediately and in any event no later than March 21 write to or telephone the Legal Advisory Division of the Department to obtain information regarding the submission of claims.

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Le ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui que toute personne physique et morale ayant des biens ou des intérêts financiers dans les secteurs de Chypre présentement sous contrôle chypriote-turc devrait écrire ou téléphoner immédiatement, et au plus tard le 21 mars, la Direction des Consultations juridiques du ministère, afin d'obtenir des renseignements concernant l'enregistrement des réclamations.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 15

Nº

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 13, 1975

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

LE 13 MARS 1975



DEATH OF AMBASSADOR LANGILLE

DÉCÈS DE L'AMBASSADEUR LANGILLE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, deeply regrets to announce the death on March 12, 1975 in San Jose, Costa Rica of Gilbert Craig Langille, Canadian Ambassador to Costa Rica, to Panama, to Nicaragua, to El Salvador, and to Honduras. Born in Ardrossan, Alberta, February 8, 1918, Mr. Langille was a graduate of the University of Alberta, studied at the University of Toronto, and served with the Canadian Army for five years during World War II. After joining the Department in 1947, he served abroad in Buenos Aires, Caracas, Ankara, Quito, Washington, Montevideo, and in Ottawa in the Legal, Latin America, and USA Divisions. After being Director of the USA Division, he was appointed Ambassador in 1971. Mr. Langille leaves his wife, Vera Allin, and two children, Linda Marianne and Kenneth Craig.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a la douleur d'annoncer le décès survenu le 12 mars 1975, à San Jose, Costa Rica, de Gilbert Craig Langille, ambassadeur du Canada à Costa Rica, au Nicaragua, à Panama, au Salvador, et au Honduras. M. Langille est né à Ardrossan, Alberta, le 8 février 1918. Il obtint ses diplômes de l'Université d'Alberta et termina ses études à l'Université de Toronto et servit au sein des Forces armées du Canada pendant cinq ans durant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Admis au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1947, il fut affecté à Buenos Aires, Caracas, Ankara, Quito, Washington, Montevideo et il servit au siège du Ministère, à Ottawa, aux directions des affaires juridiques, de l'Amérique latine, et des Etats-Unis. Chef de la direction des Etats-Unis en 1969-1970, il fut nommé ambassadeur en 1971. Survivent à M. Langille sa femme, Vera Allin, et leurs deux enfants, Linda Marianne et Kenneth Craig.



CANADA

No. 16
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MARCH 14, 1975
LE 14 MARS 1975



VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO THE U.S.A., MARCH 18-21, 1975

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
AUX ÉTATS-UNIS, DU 18 AU 21 MARS 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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CANADA

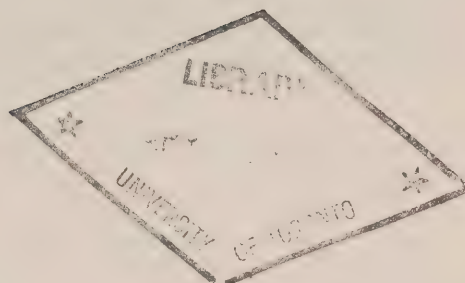
Communiqué

No. 17
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 17, 1975

Government
Publications

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 17 MARS 1975



DEATH OF AMBASSADOR HEARN

DÉCÈS DE L'AMBASSADEUR HEARN

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, deeply regrets to announce the death on March 17, 1975 in Bangkok, Thailand of Godfrey Lewis Hearn, Canadian Ambassador to Thailand. Mr. Hearn, born in Bray, Berkshire, England, August 11, 1929, was a graduate of the University of British Columbia and of the University of London. After joining the Department in 1954, he served abroad in Lima, Accra, Moscow and in New York with the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations, and in Ottawa in the Economic and European Divisions. Mr. Hearn participated in the Quebec City bi-cultural program and then began duties as Ambassador in 1974. He leaves his wife, Joan Ann Powell, and three children, Richard Simon Fairfax, Sarah Ann Louise, and Alison Mary Virginia.

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, annonce avec regret le décès de M. Godfrey Lewis Hearn, ambassadeur du Canada en Thaïlande, survenu le 17 mars 1975 à Bangkok. M. Hearn est né à Bray, Berkshire, Angleterre, le 11 août 1929. Il obtint ses diplômes de l'Université de la Colombie britannique et de l'Université de Londres. Admis au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1954, il fut affecté à Lima, Accra, Moscou et New York (Mission permanente du Canada près l'Organisation des Nations Unies). Il servit au siège du Ministère, à Ottawa, à la direction des affaires économiques et à celle des affaires d'Europe. Il participa au programme biculturel à Québec avant d'être nommé ambassadeur en 1974. Survivent à M. Hearn sa femme, Joan Ann Powell et leurs trois enfants, Richard Simon Fairfax, Sarah Ann Louise et Alison Mary Virginia.



CANADA

C o m m u n i q u é

No. 18

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 20, 1974

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the following senior appointments: Mr. Marcel Cadieux, at present Canadian Ambassador to the United States, to be Head of the Canadian Mission to the European Communities in Brussels, with the rank of Ambassador, succeeding Mr. J.C. Langley, whose new assignment will be announced shortly; Mr. J.H. Warren, until recently Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, as Canadian Ambassador to the United States, succeeding Mr. Marcel Cadieux.

-- Biographical notes on Mr. Cadieux and Mr. Warren are attached.

Marcel CADIEUX

Mr. Cadieux was born in Montreal in 1915. He received a B.A. from André Grasset College, Montreal, in 1936, obtained the degrees of L.S.E.P. and LL.L. from the University of Montreal in 1939, and engaged in post-graduate studies at McGill University in 1939-40. He was created Q.C. in 1961, elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1967, awarded the Vanier Gold Medal by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada and the Outstanding Achievement Award by the Public Service Commission in 1969, and was named a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1970. He has lectured in international law and written several books in the field of Canadian external relations. He has been awarded honorary degrees by the University of Montreal (1964), Poitiers (1965) and Ottawa (1969).

Mr. Cadieux joined the Department of External Affairs in 1941. At headquarters, he served in Administration, Personnel and United Nations Divisions and in the Under-Secretary's Office. In 1956 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary and Departmental Legal Advisor; in 1960 Deputy Under-Secretary; and in 1964 Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Abroad, he served in London, Brussels, Paris; as Counsellor, Canadian Delegation to the North Atlantic Council and the OECD, and as advisor to the ICSC in Indochina. In 1970 he was named Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Cadieux is married to the former Anita Comtois and has two children.

Jack Hamilton WARREN

Mr. Warren was born in Kent County, Ontario, in 1921. He received a B.A. from Queen's University in 1941, and served with the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve from 1941 to 1945. He has been awarded an honorary degree by Queen's University (1974).

Mr. Warren joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945. In 1954, he transferred to the Department of Finance, served at the Canadian Embassy in Washington as Counsellor (Finance), and was appointed Alternate Executive Director for Canada to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. Rejoining the Department of External Affairs in 1957, he was appointed Counsellor (Economic) in Paris (NATO and OEEC). In 1958, he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce; in 1964, Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce; and in 1969 Deputy Minister, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. He served as Chairman, Council of Representatives, GATT, in 1960; Deputy Chairman, Canadian Delegation to GATT Tariff Conference, Geneva, 1960-61; and Chairman, Contracting Parties of GATT, 1962-65. In 1971, he was appointed High Commissioner to Great Britain.

Mr. Warren is married to the former Hilary Joan Titterington and has four children.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 19

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 24, 1975

Communiqué
Publication

INTERIM REPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION
ON THE RICHELIEU RIVER AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

COEFFICIENT



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today released the interim report of the International Joint Commission on the regulation of the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain. The report is being issued simultaneously in Ottawa and Washington, D.C.

The Richelieu River flows from Lake Champlain, which is located in the states of New York and Vermont, across the international boundary into the Province of Quebec. Flooding has occurred on both sides of the boundary for many years and has been particularly severe since 1970. In Canada, where most of the flooding occurs, damage has been accumulating at the rate of about \$900,000 per year. Concern over this situation in both countries was reflected in early 1973, when the governments of Canada and the United States asked the International Joint Commission to investigate the desirability of regulating the Lake and River for the purpose of moderating extreme high or low water conditions.

Mr. MacEachen indicated that the Canadian Government is studying the Commission's report closely and intends to consult the Province of Quebec and the Government of the United States before taking any position on the recommendations. Copies of the report are available in English and French at the offices of the International Joint Commission, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is essential for a full understanding of the language and its development. The paper then goes on to discuss the various factors that have influenced the development of the English language, including the influence of other languages, the influence of social and cultural changes, and the influence of technological advances. The paper concludes by arguing that the study of the history of the English language is a vital part of the study of the English language as a whole.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 20

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 4, 1975

*Government
Publications*

VISIT TO OTTAWA OF
UNESCO'S DIRECTOR-GENERAL



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the new Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, will visit Ottawa April 7-9.

Since his election last November, the Director-General has visited a number of countries in Europe, Africa, the Arab world and Asia. His visit to Ottawa in response to an invitation extended to him last year will enable him to discuss with ministers and officials interested in Canada's UNESCO role the present situation and the future of the 135-member Organization.

Mr. M'Bow will call on the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Communications and the Secretary of State. He will hold working meetings with officials of the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian International Development Agency, the International Development Research Centre, and the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, and pay a visit to the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing. During his visit to Canada Mr. M'Bow will also call on the Prime Minister of Quebec, Mr. R. Bourassa, and will meet with the Minister of Education, Mr. F. Cloutier.

Formerly a college professor, the Director-General served as Minister of Education and Culture in the first Senegalese Government from 1957 to 1958; returned to teaching from 1958 to 1964, and again served as a Cabinet Minister from 1966 to 1970.

Mr. M'Bow's active involvement with UNESCO dates from 1966, when he was elected to its Executive Board. He headed the Senegalese Delegation to the 14th and 15th sessions of the General Conference. Since 1970 he had served as Deputy Director General (Education).



CANADA

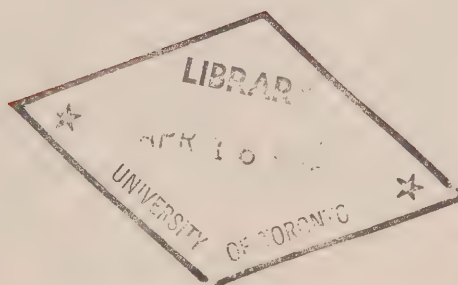
Communiqué

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FOR INFORMATION AND
IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Government
Publications

TEXT OF ANNOUNCEMENT BY
THE BOARD OF THE FOUNDATION
FOR CANADIAN STUDIES IN THE U.K.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The first holder of the recently-established Chair of Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh will be Professor Ian M. Drummond of the University of Toronto, it was announced today (April 7) by the Board of the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the U.K. Professor Drummond, who will take up the one year appointment this autumn, is professor of Economics in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Toronto.

The establishment of the Chair at Edinburgh is part of the first project of the newly-created Foundation for Canadian Studies in the U.K., which was founded last year to receive and manage funds for the support of Canadian studies in the U.K.

Edinburgh University has already established a Centre of Canadian Studies - the first of its kind in Europe - and 30 students are presently completing their first year of a new three-year BSC (Social Sciences) course in Canadian studies.

Professor Drummond, whose primary research interest at present is Commonwealth Monetary History of the nineteen thirties, was born in Vancouver in 1933. He graduated from the University of British Columbia with First Class Honours in Economics and Slavic Studies in 1954, and a year later attained an M.A. in Economics at the University of Toronto.

He won a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship the same year and spent 1957-58 at London University as an overseas scholar sponsored by the IODE. From 1958 to 1960 he was an instructor at Yale University and while there obtained a PhD. In 1960 he joined the University of Toronto and was appointed a full professor in the Department of Political Economy in 1971. His special assignments include working with the OECD in Paris, the Canadian Department of Labour, the Royal Commission on Taxation, and Harvard University Development Advisory Service in Bogota. He was also Editor of the Canadian Journal of Economics from 1966 to 69. In addition to articles in Canadian Learned Journals, Professor Drummond has published a monograph on Canadian/Soviet Trade (1966); Canadian Economy, Structure and Development (1966, revised 1972); British Economic Policy and the Empire 1919-39 (1972); and Imperial Economic Policy 1917-39.

The purpose of the Canadian Studies Chair at Edinburgh is to help expand the existing program of Canadian Studies there and at the same time stimulate a corresponding interest at other British institutions of learning. The Chair will be occupied each year, the holder's specialization rotating annually to cover the fields of History, Political Science, Economics, Geography, Law and the Arts. The holder will be drawn from Canadian universities on a merit basis. With the establishment of the Chair and Centre of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh, further courses in Canadian studies will progressively be introduced for both undergraduate and postgraduate degrees. Chairman of the Board of the Foundation is the High Commissioner for Canada in the U.K., the Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., and its Members are the Right Honourable Viscount Amory, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D., D.L., Chancellor of Exeter University; the Right Honourable Lord Trend, P.C., G.C.B., C.V.O., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; Mr. P. J. Elton, M.C., Chairman of ALCAN (U.K.) Ltd; Mr. H. L. Fawcett, Assistant General Manager, Bank of Nova Scotia; and two new Members, Mr. Alastair Down, O.B.E., Chairman and Managing Director, Burmah Oil Co. Ltd, and Mr. H. A. R. Powell, M.B.E., T.D., Chairman, Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd.

Total donations and pledges to the Foundation to date amount to Pounds 215,504.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 21

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 4, 1975

Government
Publication

DR. W. DAVID HOPPER -- CANADA'S CANDIDATE
FOR THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canada has put forward Dr. W. David Hopper, President of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), as a candidate for the position of Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This position becomes vacant at the end of 1975 with the retirement of the incumbent.

The aim of the Members of FAO, an organization which Canada helped to establish in 1945 at Quebec City, is to advance the common welfare by promoting separate and collective action to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, to better the conditions of rural populations and thus to contribute toward an expanding world economy.

Canada believes that agriculture and rural development are among the most urgent problems facing the world today. As a major agricultural producer and active participant in the World Food Programme, Canada is making substantial efforts in the world-wide campaign against hunger. FAO is a pivotal organization that will service the new World Food Council, established following the 1974 World Food Conference, and the proposed Consultative Group for Agricultural Production and Investment. Canada is anxious that the FAO, in conformity with the guidance and directives which it may receive from the World Food Council, play fully its essential part in this important effort.

Accordingly, and in the belief that the FAO should be headed by a professional of high technical competence with experience in third world agricultural development problems, Dr. Hopper's name has been put forward by the Canadian Government. His outstanding technical and managerial talents make him uniquely suited to assure the increased and constructive contribution which the world expects from the FAO.

Dr. Hooper's Curriculum Vitae is attached. Dr. Hopper has had extensive experience in the research and practice of agriculture and food development in developing countries. He has also been a leader in relating population problems to social and economic development, especially rural development. His work in world agricultural development has influenced activities at national, regional and international levels, and he has had a close association with FAO and the major world investment and agricultural research agencies. He was directly involved in the establishment of the network of international agricultural research centres and was closely associated with the so-called green revolution that has greatly expanded rice and wheat production in Asia.

W. DAVID HOPFER

BORN: 22 February 1927, Ottawa, Canada

NATIONALITY: Canadian

EDUCATION: B.Sc.(AGR) McGill University,
Montreal, 1950

Ph.D. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 1957
(Economics of Agriculture, Cultural Anthropology)

FORMAL POSITIONS:

1953-1955 Social Science Research Council fellowship to study the economic organization of a village on the Gangetic plain of North Central India.

1957-59 Associate professor of agricultural economics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario

1959-62 Assistant professor of economics and of anthropology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

1962-65 Agricultural Economist and Director of Evaluation, intensive agricultural districts program, Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India

1965-70 Agricultural Economist and Associate Field Director, Indian Agricultural Program, Rockefeller Foundation, New Delhi; and visiting professor of agricultural economics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India.

1970- to date President, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa

CONSULTANCIES, VISITING PROFESSORSHIPS, ETC.

1958 Visiting professor of agricultural development, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

1960 Visiting professor of agricultural development, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

1964-66 Periodic consultant to FAO and the World Bank on Indian Agricultural Development

1966 Consultant to FAO on the 'Indicative World Plan' for world food production and demand 1965-to 1985.

1967-68 Consultant to the ASCAN Development Bank and Deputy Team Leader of the ADB Asian Agricultural Development survey mission. (Editor, summary author and executive officer of the survey team. Visited all Asian country members of the ADB to review the state and course of

national agricultural and food production development programs, the relation of these programs to regional needs and to the investment potentialities of the Asian Development Bank.)

- 1968-69 Rockefeller Foundation consultant to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and to the Indian Planning Commission.
- 1968 Consultant to the Government of Kenya on agricultural marketing and price policy.
- 1965-70 Worked with the World Bank, The Asian Development Bank, FAO, major bilateral donor agencies and with Asian Governments to match the needs of programs to expand food production with internal and external sources of investment and assistance. The resultant effort was the so-called 'green revolution' in Asian food production.

BOARDS, COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS, ETC.

1. Trustee and member executive committee of the Population Council, New York: Chairman, Population Council, Trustee Review Committee.
2. Member Technical Advisory Committee to Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.
3. Member OECD-DAC expert group on the application of science and technology to development problems of low income countries.
4. Member governing body Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, England.
5. Member Social Science Research Council of Canada.
6. Chairman, Sub-committee of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research for the establishment of an International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas.
7. Former member of the Council and Executive Committee of the Society for International Development.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 22

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 8, 1975

Government
Publications

CANADIAN EXHIBITION IN CHINA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that an exhibition of Canadian Paintings entitled "The Canadian Landscape in painting" will be held in the People's Republic of China from April 16 to May 27, 1975 as part of the Department's programme of cultural exchanges with China resulting from the Prime Minister's visit to the People's Republic of China in October 1973.

The exhibition, organized by the National Gallery of Canada, will be held at the Peking Art Gallery from April 16 to 30 and at the Shanghai Art Gallery from May 13 to 27 under the auspices of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The Canadian Landscape in Paintings exhibition looks at Canada through the eyes of its traditional landscape painters from the late 18th century until the middle of the 20th century. In making the selection, the National Gallery of Canada has represented the unique characteristics of the Canadian Landscape in seven geographic regions: the Atlantic Coast, the St Lawrence and Lower Great Lakes, the Pre-Cambrian shield, the Prairies, the Rocky Mountains, the Pacific Coast and the Arctic. The Group of Seven - a national school of painters which first exhibited in Toronto in May 1920 - and other artists in these different regions reflect in their art various backgrounds. Forty-four painters are represented. All sixty-nine paintings in the exhibition are from the collection of the National Gallery of Canada.

A delegation of museum officials from the People's Republic of China came to Canada as guests of the Canadian Government to attend the opening of the exhibition of archeological finds of the People's Republic of China which was held at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto from August 8 to November 16, 1974. In return, a Canadian delegation will attend the official opening of the exhibition in Peking. It will be composed of the following:

Mr. André Bachand, Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees,
National Museums of Canada;

Mr. C.M. Ruggles, Head, Restoration and Conservation Laboratory,
National Gallery of Canada;

Mr. Walter Tovell, Director, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

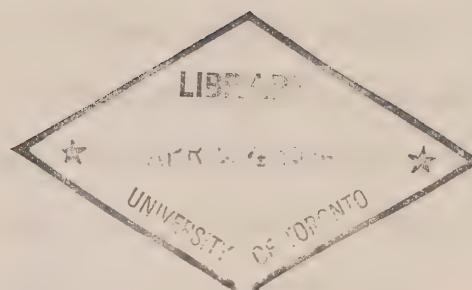


No. 23

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 11, 1975

Government
Publications

Communiqué



SPECIAL MISSION TO ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canada would be sending a special diplomatic mission to Angola and Mozambique, two Portuguese African territories which are scheduled to become independent later this year. The mission, which is to take place from May 5 to 26, is intended primarily to make a first contact with the provisional governments and future leaders of these countries. It is hoped that the report and recommendations of the mission will assist in the formulation of Canada's policies and future relations with these two important Southern African countries.

The mission will be headed by Mr. Michel Gauvin, Canadian Ambassador to Greece, who is familiar with Africa, having been Chargé d'Affaires in the Congo (now Zaïre) and Ambassador to Ethiopia with accreditation to Madagascar and Somalia. Mr. Gauvin has travelled widely throughout Africa in the course of his seven years of diplomatic service in that continent. He has also represented Canada in Portugal as Secretary (1953-55) and as Ambassador prior to his assignment to Greece.

In making the announcement, the SSEA indicated he hoped that the mission would enable Canada to establish mutually beneficial relations with Angola and Mozambique, and to begin to build meaningful contacts with all the new countries that are emerging from Portugal's African territories.



CANADA

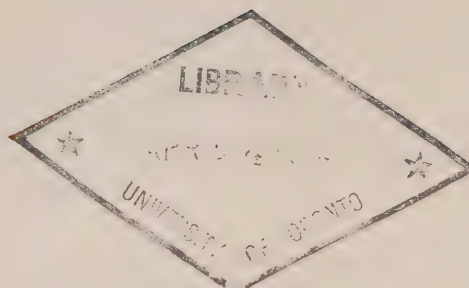
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No. 24

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 11, 1975

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CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD
CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Canadian Delegation to the United Nations World Conference of the International Women's Year, to be held in Mexico City from June 19 to July 2, will be headed by Coline Campbell, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women.

In making the announcement today, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, noted that the Canadian delegation will be limited to nine members, in accordance with the suggestions of the United Nations, and in line with the delegations being fielded by other participating countries. The delegation will include four federal officials, three provincial representatives and a member of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

The Minister also stated that there would be a formal consultation with the provinces prior to the development of the position to be taken by Canada at the Conference. A consultative meeting will also be held about the Canadian position with representative non-government organizations.

At the same time Mr. MacEachen announced that Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency will contribute an amount of \$20,000 to the Voluntary Fund of the International Women's Year, from which the United Nations is paying all expenses associated with this year, including the cost of the World Conference. This amount will be earmarked to assist developing countries to participate in the World Conference.

Interested groups should also be aware that a Non-Governmental Organizations-Conference Tribune will be held concurrently with the official World Conference. For further information on these parallel activities one may write to the Tribune Office, Room 815, 345 E. 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 25, 1975.

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POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
LE 25 AVRIL 1975



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS
EMERGENCY FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE À LA FORCE D'URGENCE
DES NATIONS UNIES AU MOYEN-ORIENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



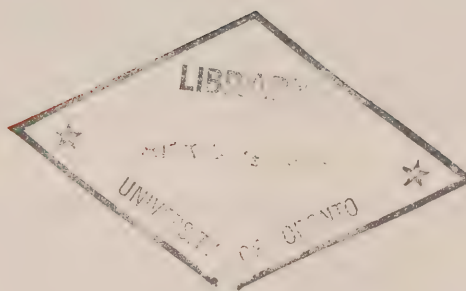
CANADA

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No. 26

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 15, 1975



ROUND-THE-WORLD VOYAGE BY THE HISTORIC
NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING VESSEL "NORMA & GLADYS"

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, is pleased to join the Government of Newfoundland in announcing that the Newfoundland fishing vessel "Norma & Gladys", last of the traditional Grand Banks schooners in seaworthy condition, will participate in the Canada Day ceremonies at the International Ocean Exhibition, Expo '75, Okinawa, Japan (20th July 1975 to 18th January 1976).

The vessel is scheduled to sail on a round-the-world voyage from St. John's, Newfoundland, in mid-August, after a provincial outport tour, and is scheduled to be in Okinawan waters in January 1976. "Norma & Gladys" has been restored largely with the assistance of a grant under the National Museums Policy as a floating museum. Its tour of the world will include official visits to ports in the U.S.A., Japan, Aden, Greece, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and England, before returning to continue its outport tours in Newfoundland and Labrador.

"Norma & Gladys" is built of local spruce and birch and measures 93.3 feet in length, is 23.3 feet at her beam and has a displacement of 133 tons. Under the restoration programme, the decks, sails and exterior of the vessel have been restored with great fidelity to reflect its service with the Grand Bank fishing fleet. The hold of the vessel has been redesigned to contain an exhibit that tells of the Newfoundlanders' seafaring experience, the need for establishing limits, resources, controls and preservation of the quality of the oceans to prevent further depletion of fish stocks by foreign shipping fleets. The vessel will be crewed by Newfoundlander sailors.

The tour of "Norma & Gladys" will serve as a tangible symbol of Canada's concern for the preservation of the fishing industry and is therefore directly relevant to the position taken by Canada at the Law of the Sea Conference, and the theme of the Canadian pavilion at the Okinawa International Ocean Exposition.

Please refer to
Mairuth Hodge, FAE
Department of External Affairs
613-992-0969



CANADA

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No. 27

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 21, 1975

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CANADA-U.S. MEETING APRIL 15 IN REGINA
ON EAST POPLAR RIVER POWER PROJECT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Officials of the Governments of Canada, the United States, Saskatchewan and Montana, met in Regina on April 15, 1975, to exchange information and views with regard to the Saskatchewan Power Corporation's proposal to construct a thermal generating station near Coronach, Saskatchewan. The meeting was further to a recent exchange of Notes between the Canadian and United States Governments, wherein the U.S.A. expressed concern about the possible effects of the project on the United States, and Canada gave assurances that its obligations under the Boundary Water Treaty would be honoured and agreed to a U.S.A. request that a meeting take place to examine the trans-boundary implications of the project. During the meeting, Canadian officials reiterated the assurances contained in the Canadian Note of February 13, 1975, and outlined in some detail the origin, scope and anticipated impact of the project. The Canadian side indicated, on the basis of its analysis of the project, that it will be consistent with Canada's obligations under the Boundary Waters Treaty. The Canadian side further described the licencing procedure to be followed in Canada under the International River Improvements Act. It described conditions that have been included in the Saskatchewan government licence and characterized conditions that would be included in a federal licence to ensure that Canada's obligations under the Treaty are met.

The U.S. side expressed its concern about the project's potential transboundary effects and the fact that the project was continuing prior to completion of all environmental studies. The U.S. side indicated that its concern is based on the project's potential for air pollution, water pollution, the consumptive use of the waters of the Poplar River, and the need to protect the River's ecology. The U.S. side expressed its appreciation for the exchange of information and noted with satisfaction the licencing requirements that will be required by the Government of Canada to preserve water quality. The U.S. side also noted with satisfaction the willingness of the Province of Saskatchewan to consider further measures, if necessary, to ensure that adverse transboundary air pollution will not occur.

It was noted that the IJC under references previously issued by the two Governments is studying the potential air pollution and water apportionment aspects related to the project. It is expected that the Commission will be providing its recommendations to Governments shortly. Both sides indicated that they would take full account of these recommendations.

The Saskatchewan authorities agreed that the acquisition of air pollution abatement equipment for the project would not take place within the next six months. In this context, it was also agreed that, within the next three months, following completion of studies which currently are being conducted by the IJC and by Canadian and Saskatchewan government agencies, a further meeting would be held at the technical level to review the trans-boundary implications of the project's possible effects on air quality.

Both sides welcomed the recent IJC decision instructing its International Souris-Red Rivers Engineering Board to carry out an apportionment study of the waters in the Poplar River Basin, recognizing that this would allow governments on both sides to plan appropriately for the further development of this shared resource.

The Saskatchewan authorities described the need to have the dam closed by spring 1976 in time for the spring runoff. In this regard, the Canadian side took note of the U.S. concern that, on the basis of this timetable, the reservoir would likely be in place prior to the completion of the IJC water apportionment study of the Poplar River Basin. It was agreed that additional steps be taken to address the relevant aspects of the water apportionment problem prior to the completion of the IJC study.

The transboundary implications of the project for water quality in the Poplar River Basin were discussed. Both sides recognized that further studies in this area were required and agreed to a mutual exchange of water quality data from both sides of the border.

The meeting was opened by the Honourable Neil Byers, Saskatchewan Minister of the Environment. The Canadian delegation included representatives from the Department of External Affairs, Environment Canada, the Saskatchewan Department of the Environment, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and other officials in the Saskatchewan Government. The United States delegation included Montana Lieutenant-Governor, William Christiansen, representatives of the State Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences.



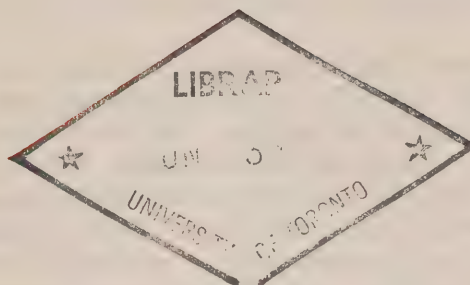
CANADA

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No. 28

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 24, 1975

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STATEMENT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CANADIAN OFFICE FROM SAIGON

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Gérard Pelletier, announced today that the government has decided to withdraw its office and diplomatic personnel from Saigon and to transfer their responsibilities to our mission in Bangkok which is accredited to South Viet-Nam. The decision to withdraw the office is based on considerations relating to its ability to perform its functions, and to the security of its personnel; it does not constitute a political gesture.

Some Canadian nationals have remained in Saigon in spite of the departure of our office. All of them had indicated either that they wished to remain or that they had made their own arrangements to leave. During the past month our Chargé d'Affaires repeatedly sent these people warnings advising them, in increasingly pressing terms, to leave South Viet-Nam. Furthermore the government on several occasions sent in Canadian military aircraft for their evacuation. Their decision to stay in South Viet-Nam was taken of their own free will and on their own responsibility. We respect their decision, and before closing our office the Chargé d'Affaires satisfied himself that he could do nothing further for them.

It was also clear that he was not in a position to facilitate the departure of Vietnamese citizens whose departure did not depend upon Canadian decisions or procedures but upon decisions and procedures which are the sole responsibility of the South Vietnamese authorities. Apart from several individual cases and small groups of orphans already in the processing stream to adoptive parents in Canada, the special measures instituted at Saigon and in Canada by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration to facilitate the admission of relatives of Canadians of Vietnamese origin have regretfully not achieved the results that had been hoped for because of the Vietnamese exit regulations. Those who may be able to present themselves and apply at other Canadian missions abroad will be considered with sympathy and despatch.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 5, 1975

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NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canada will participate in the conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, May 5-30, to review the provisions and operation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Canadian Delegation to the Conference will be led by Ambassador W.H. Barton, Permanent Canadian Representative to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), in Geneva, and will include officials of the Department of External Affairs, the Atomic Energy Control Board and Canada's Permanent Missions to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty was concluded in 1968 and came into force in March 1970. It has been ratified by 93 countries and signed by 17 others. The Treaty has been significantly strengthened with its ratification in recent days by five more of the European Economic Community countries (Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium and Italy) and by the Republic of Korea.

Canada signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty in July 1968, ratified it in January 1969 and has been one of its strongest supporters. Canada regards the Treaty and its associated system of nuclear safeguards, applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the basic instruments of the non-proliferation structure designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries.

Canada's general aim at the Conference will be to seek strong reaffirmation of the Treaty's objectives and provisions, and wider adherence to the Treaty. At the conference Canada will reaffirm its own commitment to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its readiness, as a supplier of nuclear material and equipment, to share the benefits of nuclear energy provided it has adequate assurance that the assistance it provides will be used solely for peaceful non-explosive purposes.

Canada will also strongly reiterate its view that all states, particularly the nuclear weapon states, should negotiate in good faith toward the adoption of effective measures to achieve a halt to the nuclear arms race at an early date, a reduction in nuclear arms and a ban on nuclear weapon tests in all environments.



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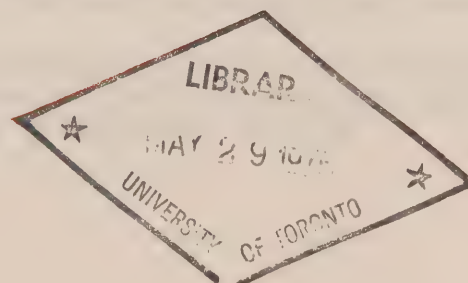
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 6, 1975

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ANGLO-CANADIAN CULTURAL
AND INFORMATION CONSULTATIONS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces that the third meeting of the Anglo-Canadian Cultural and Information Consultations took place in Ottawa on May 5 and 6.

The British Delegation was led by Mr. Ronald Scrivener, Assistant Under-Secretary for Information and Cultural Relations of the British Foreign Office and the Canadian delegation was led by Mr. Patrick Reid, Director-General of the Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of External Affairs.

These annual consultations, which are informal in nature, reviewed progress achieved since the last meeting in the cultural relations between the two countries in such areas as scholarships, exchanges of professors and teachers, youth exchanges and exchanges of specialists in various disciplines, and programmes of cultural diffusion such as tours of performing groups, exhibitions and the world of books. They particularly welcomed the creation of a chair of Canadian studies at the University of Edinburgh. They also exchanged information on future plans and agreed to explore further a number of new projects proposed.

On the information side, there was a useful exchange of views on the policies and implementation of information work throughout the world and areas of mutual co-operation were examined.

Concurrently with these meetings, representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada and of the respective film industries met and agreed on the draft of a films co-production agreement which will be recommended for approval to both Governments. The agreement will encourage the production of more films reflecting the national cultures of both countries.

Following the tradition of alternating the location of these consultations between the two countries, the fourth meeting will take place in London in the spring of 1976.



CANADA

Communiqué

Nº 31

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SUMMARY OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS' STATEMENT AT
NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE
GENEVA, MAY 7, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Grave strains will be placed on international stability and the risk of nuclear conflict will become greater unless more vigorous efforts are made to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, said today. He was speaking at the Conference to review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) which opened in Geneva on Monday.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty, which came into force in 1970, has been ratified by over 90 countries.

Mr. MacEachen reaffirmed Canada's strong support for the Treaty as the best available barrier to an increase in the number of nuclear weapon states and called on more states to ratify it. He declared that "the Treaty clearly serves the interests of those very many countries like Canada that wish to avoid the moral burden, the dangers, the fears and the dissipation of creative energy and physical resources that would be entailed if they had to resort to nuclear arms in a world of many nuclear armed states".

Although the central objective of the Treaty is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries which do not already possess them, the Minister stressed that one of the Treaty's basic premises was the need for the nuclear weapon powers to halt the nuclear arms race. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USA and the Soviet Union had promoted a climate of strategic stability and political détente between the superpowers. "But that is not enough", he said. "The talks have not halted the momentum of the nuclear arms race or achieved steps of actual nuclear disarmament."

Mr. MacEachen called for a comprehensive ban on all nuclear testing at the earliest possible date. "Perhaps the achievement of no other measure", he said, "would so help to support the non-proliferation objective".

Mr. MacEachen emphasized the need for international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially between advanced and developing countries. This, he said, was another premise of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"An exporter of nuclear materials and technology such as Canada is anxious to promote international commerce and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy", he said, "but only with assurance that such cooperation will be compatible with international security".

Mr. MacEachen announced that future Canadian bilateral official development assistance commitments for the financing of nuclear projects will be undertaken solely to countries that are party to the NPT and that ratification of the Treaty would be "an important factor" in reaching decisions on the provision of Canadian Government financing in the nuclear field. He also announced that Canada would increase its technical assistance in the nuclear field to developing countries which are party to the NPT both bilaterally and through appropriate multilateral channels such as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Minister declared, however, that "whether or not Canada extends financial assistance in the nuclear field, Canada will provide nuclear material, equipment and technology to other countries only on the basis of binding commitments that Canadian supplies will not serve the development of any nuclear explosive device for whatever purpose. This policy will apply equally to all countries. Canada is determined that its nuclear assistance must not contribute to the manufacture of explosive devices".

The Minister stressed the vital importance of promoting a stronger international safeguards system. The IAEA's verification of safeguards commitments of the non-nuclear weapon states parties to the Treaty was perhaps the most successful aspect of the Treaty. "As more and more non-nuclear weapon states parties to the Treaty develop nuclear energy capacities", said Mr. MacEachen, "the more important will be the role of IAEA safeguards applied in these states. These safeguards serve as a reassurance to neighbours and cooperating states alike that nuclear energy is not being diverted to the manufacture of nuclear explosive devices".

The nuclear weapon states party to the NPT should demonstrate their support for the purposes of the Treaty by accepting safeguards themselves, Mr. MacEachen said. He urged the USSR to join with the USA and the UK in their offer to place their peaceful nuclear activities under safeguards. He hoped this would be followed by a halt in the production of fissile material for military purposes.

The Minister noted that the increased production of fissile materials in nuclear power reactors throughout the world and increased transport of such materials had raised concerns about their possible theft and use to threaten governments and societies. He called on the Conference to encourage further international action to deal with the danger.

The peaceful application of nuclear explosions had been a controversial question, Mr. MacEachen said. Canadian Government experts had concluded that there is little promise for the practical application of nuclear explosions to resource extraction or engineering projects in Canada for at least a decade. He said Canada would like to see a halt to experimentation in this area "at least until a thorough re-evaluation of the world's resources and energy needs presents a more compelling case for the use of peaceful nuclear explosions".

Mr. MacEachen went on to say that if governments believed that peaceful nuclear explosion experiments should continue "it will be necessary to assess the need for a more formal international regime for peaceful nuclear explosions". However, such a regime would have to ensure that any benefits from such experiments would be available to all non-nuclear weapon states by way of services provided by nuclear weapon states; that nuclear weapon powers would give notice of and report on peaceful nuclear explosions on their own territories and that such explosions would not contribute to the development of nuclear weapons.

Mr. MacEachen summarized Canada's main objectives at the Review Conference.

First, Canada seeks "a clear recognition by the nuclear weapon states of the urgency and necessity of reversing the momentum of the nuclear arms race and a reaffirmation by them of greater determination to reduce their nuclear destructive capabilities".

Second, "we wish to see a recognition by all non-nuclear weapon states that their security interests are best served by preventing a further proliferation of nuclear weapon states and by reaffirming their determination to pursue only the peaceful uses of nuclear energy".

Third, Canada seeks "greater recognition of the need for all countries, and particularly the developing countries, to have access to nuclear technology and materials where this can serve their social and economic well being, but with the firm understanding that such nuclear cooperation will take place only in a way to ensure the world's security".



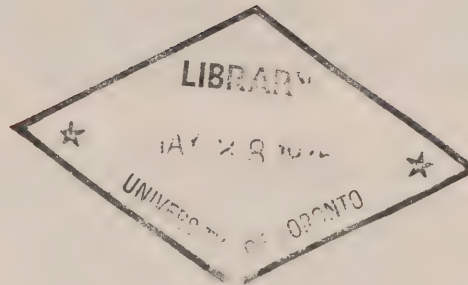
CANADA

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Nº 32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 9, 1975

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CANADA-BELGIUM LITERARY PRIZE
AWARDED TO PIERRE MERTENS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the Canada-Belgium Literary Prize has been awarded to the Belgian writer Pierre Mertens. Presentation of the \$2,000 prize will be made on May 18 during the Montreal International Book Fair by Mr. D'Iberville Fortier, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in the presence of the Ambassador of Belgium to Canada, His Excellency Mr. Marcel Rymenans and of officials of the Canada Council.

Co-sponsored by the Canadian and Belgian governments, the Canada-Belgium Literary Prize is awarded in alternate years to French-language Belgian and Canadian writers on the basis of a writer's total literary work. Canadian participation is financed by the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs and the prize is administered on its behalf by the Canada Council. Previous prizes were awarded to the Belgian poet Géo Norge (1971), the Canadian poet Gaston Miron (1972), the Belgian author Suzanne Lilar (1973) and to the Canadian novelist Réjean Ducharme (1974).

Pierre Martens is 34 years old and, among Francophone writers, one of the most representative of the contemporary novel. In addition to being a specialist in international law and a great traveller, he travelled in the Middle East, in Greece and in various other countries between 1967 and 1974. At present he is the literary columnist for the newspaper Le Soir of Brussels. He has published "L'Inde et l'Amérique" (novel, Prix Rossel, 1970), "Le niveau de la mer" (short stories, 1970) "La fête des anciens" (novel, Prix Del Duca, 1972) and "Les bons offices" (novel, 1974).

Winners of the Canada-Belgium Prize are chosen by a literary jury, the Belgian members of which are appointed by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture and the Canadian members by the Canada Council. The Canadian members of this year's jury were Mrs. Louise Maheu-Forcier and Messrs. Jacques Godbout, Gilles Marcotte, Jean-Guy Pilon and Naïm Kattan. The Belgian jurists were Mr. Jean Remiche, Mr. Roger Brucher, Mr. Jacques-Gérard Linze, Mrs. Jeanine Moulin and Mr. Paul Willems.



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NORAD AGREEMENT RENEWAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today tabled in the House of Commons an Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States of America to continue their cooperation in the air defence of North America through the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) for a further five years. The Notes were exchanged yesterday, May 8 in Washington by Canada's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, and Mr. Richard D. Vine, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Canadian Affairs in the State Department.

The decision to renew the NORAD Agreement was taken by the Canadian Government following an extensive review of the various factors involved and after taking into account the comments and recommendations made by the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in its report to the House of April 22, 1975 following a series of hearings on the question.

The Government concluded that it is in Canada's interest to continue to cooperate with the United States on questions of North American defence both as a means of dealing with mutual security problems and as a contribution to the overall security of the NATO area. The Government also concluded that, although substantially diminished in relative terms, there continued to be a bomber threat to North America which requires some defence and that this could most efficiently and economically be provided through a continuation of the effective air defence arrangement which had been worked out by the two Governments through NORAD.

The Government was also conscious of the increased importance being attached by Canada and the United States to the peacetime surveillance and control of their respective airspace. For this purpose, both Canada and the United States are in the process of developing national civil-military air surveillance and control systems and it was concluded that the effectiveness of these new arrangements would be enhanced by a continuation of NORAD. To further the effectiveness of these new national systems, the two Governments have recently agreed to redefine NORAD's regional boundaries. For Canada, this will have the practical effect that in the future, all operations in Canadian airspace will be controlled from centres located in Canada and manned by Canadian personnel.

In negotiations on the Exchange of Notes to renew the NORAD Agreement, both sides accepted the desirability of taking account in the text of the various changes in the strategic situation affecting North American air defence which have occurred since the Agreement was originally concluded in 1958. On the Canadian side there was also a desire to ensure that in each aspect of the new Agreement, appropriate account was taken of the need to maintain full Canadian sovereignty.

The texts of the notes exchanged yesterday in Washington are attached.

CANADIAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 8, 1975

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to discussions which have taken place between representatives of our two Governments regarding future cooperation between Canada and the United States of America in the defence of North America. Our Governments remain convinced that such cooperation, conducted within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty, remains vital to their mutual security, compatible with their national interests and an important element of their contribution to the overall security of the NATO area.

As neighbours and allies within North America, our two Governments have accepted special responsibilities for the security of the Canadian-United States Region of NATO and, in fulfilling these responsibilities, have entered into a number of bilateral arrangements to facilitate joint defence activities. Among these, the arrangements for integrated air defence embodied in the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) have provided, since 1958, the means of exercising effective operational control of the forces assigned by our two Governments to the air defence of North America.

In the years since the NORAD Agreement was first concluded, there have been significant changes in the character of strategic weapons and in the nature of the threat they pose to North America. The most important of these changes has been the major increase in the number and sophistication of strategic missiles. One result has been the enhancement of mutual deterrence. Another is that while long-range bombers continue to pose a threat to North America, missiles now constitute the principal threat.

In light of these developments, our two Governments retain a common interest in the maintenance of effective surveillance and control of North American airspace and in preventing its use for purposes detrimental to the security of North America. Since surveillance and control in peacetime are expected to assume increasing importance, each

Government has decided to establish a joint civil-military system to carry out these activities in conjunction with the air defence operations of NORAD.

The large volume of air traffic flowing daily to, from and within North America, much of it across the border between our two countries, dictates that our national air-space surveillance and control systems be compatible with each other and requires a high degree of coordination between their military components. Our Governments agree that the necessary command and control arrangements can most effectively and economically be provided by the continued operation of the North American Air Defence Command.

In addition to performing the airspace surveillance and control functions related to air defence, NORAD will continue to monitor space activities of strategic and tactical interest and provide warning of aerospace activities that may threaten North America. Canadian participation in the activities of NORAD's aerospace warning systems does not involve any commitment by the Canadian Government to take part in an active ballistic missile defence arrangement.

In these circumstances, the primary objectives of NORAD will in future be:

- (a) to assist each country to safeguard the sovereignty of its airspace;
- (b) to contribute to the deterrence of attack on North America by providing capabilities for warning of attack and for defence against air attack;
- (c) should deterrence fail, to ensure an appropriate response against attack by providing for the effective use of the forces of the two countries available for air defence.

As in the case of all joint defence activities, the future activities envisaged for NORAD will require the closest cooperation between authorities of our two Governments and it is recognized that this can only be achieved in a mutually satisfactory way if full and meaningful consultation is carried out on a continuing basis. Our two Governments, therefore, undertake to ensure that such consultation takes place.

On the basis of our common appreciation of the circumstances described and of the experience gained since the inception of NORAD, my Government proposes that the following principles should govern the future organization and operations of the North American Air Defence Command:

1. The Commander-in-Chief, NORAD (CINCNORAD), and his Deputy in CINCNORAD's absence, will be responsible to the Chief of Defence Staff of Canada and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, who in turn, are responsible to their respective Governments. They will operate within a concept of surveillance, warning, control and defence approved by the appropriate authorities of our two Governments, who will bear in mind their objectives in the defence of the Canada-United States Region of the NATO area.
2. The North American Air Defence Command will include such combat units and individuals as are specifically allocated to it by the two Governments. The jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief, NORAD, over those units and individuals is limited to operational control as hereinafter defined.
3. "Operational Control" is the power to direct, co-ordinate, and control the operational activities of forces assigned, attached, or otherwise made available. No permanent changes of station would be made without approval of the higher national authority concerned. Temporary reinforcement from one area to another, including the crossing of the international boundary, to meet operational requirements will be within the authority of commanders having operational control. The basic command organization for the defence forces of the two countries, including administration, discipline, internal organization and unit training, shall be exercised by national commanders responsible to their national authorities.
4. The appointment of CINCNORAD and his Deputy must be approved by the Canadian and United States Governments. They will not be from the same country, and the CINCNORAD staff shall be an integrated joint staff composed of officers of both countries. During the absence of CINCNORAD, command will pass to the Deputy Commander.

5. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will continue to be kept informed through the Canada-United States Regional Planning Group of arrangements for the air defence of North America.
6. The plans and procedures to be followed by NORAD in wartime shall be formulated and approved by appropriate national authorities and shall be capable of rapid implementation in an emergency. Any plans or procedures recommended by NORAD which bear on the responsibilities of civilian departments or agencies of the two Governments shall be referred for decision by the appropriate military authorities to those agencies and departments and may be the subject of inter-governmental coordination through an appropriate medium such as the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, Canada-United States.
7. Terms of reference for CINCNORAD and his Deputy will be consistent with the foregoing principles. Changes in these terms of reference may be made by agreement between the Canadian Chief of Defence Staff and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, with approval of higher authority, as appropriate, provided that these changes are in consonance with the principles set out in this note.
8. The financing of expenditures connected with the operation of the integrated headquarters of the North American Air Defence Command will be arranged by mutual agreement between appropriate agencies of the two Governments.
9. The agreement between parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces signed in London on June 19, 1951, shall apply.
10. Public statements by CINCNORAD on matters of interest to Canada and the United States of America will in all cases be the subject of prior consultation and agreement between appropriate agencies of the two Governments.

If the Government of the United States of America concurs in the considerations and provisions set out herein, I have the honour to propose that this Note, which is equally authentic in English and French, and your reply to that effect shall constitute an Agreement between our two Governments, which will enter into force on the date of your reply, with effect from May 12, 1975. This Agreement will supersede the Agreement on the North American Air Defence Command concluded in Washington, D.C. on May 12, 1958 and subsequently renewed on March 30, 1968 and May 10, 1973.

The present agreement will remain in effect for a period of five years from May 12, 1975, during which its terms may be reviewed at any time upon the request of either party. It may be terminated by either Government, following twelve months' written notice to the other.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Marcel Cadieux
Ambassador of Canada

AMBASSADE DU CANADA, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Le 8 mai 1975.

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat,

J'ai l'honneur de me référer aux entretiens qui ont eu lieu entre les représentants de nos deux gouvernements au sujet de la collaboration future entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique en ce qui a trait à la défense de l'Amérique du Nord. Nos gouvernements demeurent convaincus qu'une telle collaboration, menée dans le cadre du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, est essentielle à leur sécurité mutuelle et compatible avec leurs intérêts nationaux, et qu'elle constitue un élément important de leur contribution à la sécurité générale de la zone de l'OTAN.

En tant que voisins et alliés au sein de l'Amérique du Nord, nos deux gouvernements ont accepté d'assumer des responsabilités spéciales à l'égard de la sécurité de la région Canada-Etats-Unis de l'OTAN et, pour s'acquitter de ces responsabilités, ont conclu un certain nombre d'ententes bilatérales en vue de faciliter les opérations de défense commune. A cet égard, les ententes visant l'unification de la défense aérienne sous la direction du Commandement de la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord ont donné à nos deux gouvernements, depuis 1958, les moyens de diriger efficacement les opérations des forces affectées par ceux-ci à la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord.

Depuis la signature de l'accord créant le NORAD, le caractère des armes stratégiques et la nature du danger qu'elles représentent pour l'Amérique du Nord se sont sensiblement modifiés. Le changement le plus important a été la prolifération et le perfectionnement considérable des missiles stratégiques, ce qui a eu pour effet le renforcement des dispositifs de dissuasion de part et d'autre. En outre, bien que les bombardiers à grand rayon d'action constituent toujours une menace pour l'Amérique du Nord, les missiles représentent le danger principal à l'heure actuelle.

Devant cette évolution de la situation, nos gouvernements ont tous deux intérêt à poursuivre la surveillance et le contrôle de l'espace aérien nord-américain et à empêcher qu'il serve à des fins contraires à la sécurité de l'Amérique du Nord. Comme la surveillance et le contrôle en temps de paix sont appelés à prendre une importance accrue, chacun des gouvernements a décidé de mettre sur pied à cet effet une organisation civile et militaire dont les activités seront parallèles aux opérations de défense aérienne du NORAD.

Du fait que la circulation aérienne à destination, en provenance et à l'intérieur même de l'Amérique du Nord, est chaque jour très dense et survole en grande partie notre frontière commune, nous avons tout intérêt à ce que nos deux systèmes nationaux de surveillance et de contrôle de l'espace aérien soient compatibles et à ce qu'une grande coordination existe entre leurs éléments militaires. Nos deux gouvernements conviennent que c'est en poursuivant les activités du Commandement de la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord que les dispositions nécessaires en matière de commandement et de contrôle pourront être mises en oeuvre de la manière la plus efficace et la plus économique.

En plus de remplir les fonctions de surveillance et de contrôle de l'espace aérien rattachées à la défense aérienne, le NORAD continuera à surveiller les activités dans l'espace qui revêtent un intérêt stratégique et tactique, et à donner l'alerte au cas où des activités aérospatiales pourraient constituer un danger pour l'Amérique du Nord. En acceptant de participer aux activités des systèmes d'alerte aérospatiale mis en place par le NORAD, le Gouvernement canadien ne s'engage nullement à être partie à un arrangement de défense active anti-engins balistiques.

Dans ces circonstances, le NORAD aura dorénavant pour objectifs principaux:

- a) d'aider chaque pays à sauvegarder la souveraineté de son espace aérien;
- b) de contribuer à décourager toute attaque contre l'Amérique du Nord en fournissant les moyens de donner l'alerte en cas d'attaque et de se défendre contre une attaque aérienne; et
- c) si la dissuasion devait s'échouer, d'assurer une riposte appropriée à toute attaque en prévoyant l'utilisation efficace des forces affectées par les deux pays à la défense aérienne.

Comme dans toutes les activités de défense commune, les activités envisagées pour l'avenir à l'intérieur du NORAD nécessiteront une collaboration des plus étroites entre les autorités de nos deux gouvernements, et il est reconnu que ce but ne pourra être atteint à la satisfaction des deux parties que dans le cadre de consultations régulières et sérieuses tenues sur une base permanente. Nos deux gouvernements s'engagent donc à veiller à ce que de telles consultations aient effectivement lieu.

Compte tenu de notre évaluation commune de la situation décrite et de l'expérience acquise depuis la création du NORAD, mon gouvernement propose que les principes suivants régissent à l'avenir l'organisation et les opérations du Commandement de la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord:

1. Le Commandement en Chef du NORAD (CINCNORAD) ainsi que son suppléant en l'absence du CINCNORAD relèveront directement du Chef de l'état-major de la Défense du Canada et de l'état-major interarmes des Etats-Unis, lesquels relèveront directement

de leur Gouvernement respectif. Ils obéiront à un plan général de surveillance, d'alerte, de contrôle et de défense approuvé par les autorités compétentes de nos deux Gouvernements, lesquelles devront tenir compte de leurs objectifs en ce qui concerne la défense de la région Canada-Etats-Unis de la zone de l'OTAN.

2. Le Commandement de la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord comprendra les unités de combat et les personnes que leur affecteront expressément les deux Gouvernements. L'autorité du Commandant en chef du NORAD sur ces unités et ces personnes se limitera à la direction des opérations définie ci-dessous.
3. "Direction des opérations" désigne ici le pouvoir donné à une autorité de diriger, de coordonner et de contrôler les activités "opérationnelles" de forces affectées, attachées ou autrement confiées à cette autorité. Aucun changement permanent d'affectation ne serait effectué sans l'approbation de la haute autorité nationale intéressée. Les commandants dont relèvera la direction des opérations pourront envoyer des renforts provisoires d'une région à une autre, même au delà de la frontière, si les opérations l'exigent. L'organisation de base des commandements des forces de défense des deux pays, notamment en matière d'administration, de discipline, de régie interne et d'instruction des unités, sera placée sous l'autorité des commandants nationaux qui relèveront de leurs autorités nationales.
4. La nomination du CINCNORAD et de son suppléant doit être approuvée par les Gouvernements du Canada et des Etats-Unis. Ils ne devront pas venir du même pays. Le Commandant en chef aura à son service un état-major unifié se composant d'officiers des deux pays. En l'absence du Commandant en chef, l'autorité sera exercée par son suppléant.
5. L'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord continuera, par l'entremise du Groupe régional de planification Canada-Etats-Unis, d'être tenue au courant des mesures adoptées pour la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord.
6. Les plans et les méthodes que le NORAD devra suivre en temps de guerre seront conçus et approuvés par les autorités nationales compétentes et devront être susceptibles d'une mise en oeuvre rapide en cas d'urgence. S'ils relèvent des attributions d'organismes ou de ministères civils des deux Gouvernements, les plans et les méthodes recommandés par le NORAD devront être soumis par les autorités militaires compétentes à la décision de ces ministères et de ces organismes et pourront faire l'objet d'une coordination intergouvernementale par l'entremise d'un organisme approprié comme la Commission permanente canado-américaine de défense.

7. Les attributions du Commandant en chef et de son suppléant seront compatibles avec les principes exposés ci-dessus. Elles pourront être modifiées par voie d'accord entre le Chef de l'état-major de la Défense du Canada et l'état-major interarmes des Etats-Unis, avec l'approbation de la haute autorité compétente, au besoin, pourvu que les changements soient conformes aux principes énoncés dans la présente Note.
8. Le financement des dépenses relatives au fonctionnement du quartier général unifié du Commandement de la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord fera l'objet d'un accord entre les organismes compétents des deux Gouvernements.
9. L'accord que les parties au Traité de l'Atlantique Nord ont signé à Londres, le 19 juin 1951, au sujet du statut de leurs forces, s'appliquera en l'occurrence.
10. Le Commandant en chef du NORAD ne fera de déclarations publiques sur toute question intéressant le Canada et les Etats-Unis qu'après consultation et entente dans chaque cas entre les organismes compétents des deux Gouvernements.

Si le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis approuve les considérations et dispositions susmentionnées, j'ai l'honneur de proposer que la présente Note, dont les versions anglaise et française font également foi, ainsi que votre réponse à cet effet constituent, entre nos deux Gouvernements, un accord qui entrera en vigueur à la date de votre réponse et sera mis en application à compter du 12 mai 1975. Le présent Accord remplacera l'Accord concernant le Commandement de la défense aérienne de l'Amérique du Nord conclu à Washington, D.C., le 12 mai 1958 et reconduit par la suite le 30 mars 1968 et le 10 mai 1973.

Le présent accord restera en vigueur pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 12 mai 1975 au cours de laquelle les dispositions pourront en être révisées en tout temps à la demande de l'une ou l'autre des parties. L'un ou l'autre des Gouvernements pourra y mettre fin après avoir donné par écrit un préavis de douze mois à l'autre partie.

Veuillez accepter, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, les assurances renouvelées de ma très haute considération.

Marcel Cadieux
Ambassadeur du Canada

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,

MAY 8, 1975.

Excellency,

I have the honor to refer to your note of May 8, 1975 setting forth certain considerations and provisions concerning the continued cooperation of our two governments in the North American Air Defense Command, which has been governed by the agreement concluded on May 12, 1958 and subsequently renewed on March 30, 1968 and May 10, 1973.

I am pleased to inform you that my government concurs in the considerations and provisions set out in your note, and further agrees with your proposal that your note and this reply shall constitute an agreement between our two governments effective as of May 12, 1975.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Richard D. Vine
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
for Canadian Affairs.



CANADA

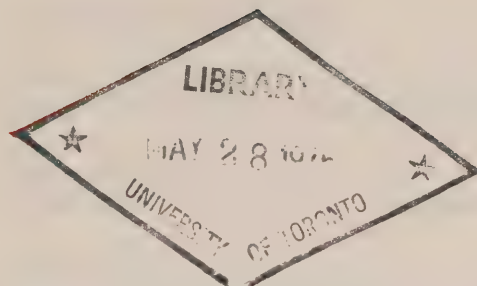
Communiqué

No. 34

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 9, 1975

Government
Publications



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE 28TH SESSION
OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF EDUCATION
FROM FRENCH-SPEAKING STATES
PARIS, MAY 12 TO 16, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada will be represented at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of Ministers of Education from French-speaking States to be held in Paris from May 12th to 16th. Mr. François Cloutier, Quebec Minister of Education, will chair the Canadian Delegation which will consist of the following:

CANADIAN DELEGATION

QUEBEC

Mr. François Cloutier,
Minister of Education, Head of delegation.

Mr. Pierre Parent,
Executive Assistant to the Minister of Education.

Mr. Jean Tardif,
Director, External Cooperation Service, Department
of Education.

Mr. Jean Gobeil,
Head, Developing Countries Section, Department of
Education.

Mr. Léo Paré,
Counsellor (Education), Canadian Embassy (Abidjan).

Mr. Jean-Guy Laurendeau,
Executive Assistant to the Québec Delegate General
in Paris.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Mr. Arthur Pinet,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education.

ONTARIO

Mr. Gérard Raymond,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education.

Mr. J. Gaston Beaulieu,
Adviser, Ministry of Education.

MANITOBA

Mr. Olivier Tremblay,
Coordonnateur de l'Education française,
Ministère de l'Education.

Mrs. Marie Jubinville,
Adviser, Department of Tourism, Recreation and
Cultural Affairs.

ADVISERS FROM THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Michel de Goumois,
Director of Francophone Institutions,
Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Claude Laverdure,
Francophone Institutions Division,
Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Jacques Noiseux,
Counsellor, Canadian Embassy (Dakar).

Mr. Simon Venne,
Director of Coordination,
Canadian International Development Agency.

On May 12, 13 and 14, Canadian experts will attend two seminars dealing with the use of data processing in the fields of Education and Culture, and Technical Education and Professional Training.



CANADA

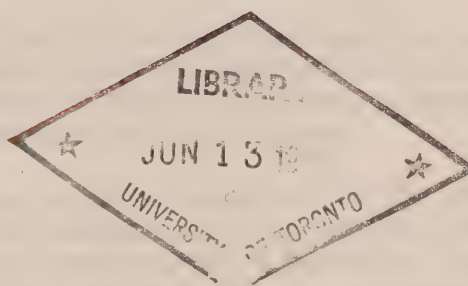
Communication

No. 35

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
16:30 HOURS, MAY 14, 1975

Government
Publications

PAN-AFRICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced that Canada will sign today an agreement with five countries of West Africa for the establishment of a part of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network. Mr. MacEachen will sign agreements with the ambassadors of the countries concerned, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Senegal.

The agreements involve a grant of \$4.5 million and loans of \$22.43 million furnished by the Canadian International Development Agency. Following the approximate percentage of the project to be constructed on their territory, the loan will be allocated as follows: Mali \$6.72 million; Dahomey \$5.04 million, Niger \$4.08 million, Senegal \$3.84 million and Upper-Volta \$2.75 million.

The regional project is intended to improve communications between the five countries and the remainder of the continent in a common effort of cooperation. It consists of the construction of two sections of high voltage lines: the first will join Kaolack in Senegal and Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper-Volta, via Bamako, Mali; the second will join Koupela in Upper-Volta to Bohincon in Dahomey, via Niamey in Niger. It also involves the construction of centres of international telephone exchange in Bamako, Mali, Niamey, Niger and Cotonou, Dahomey.

The loans to be made to each country will be used for procurement in Canada of goods and services necessary for the construction of that part of the network situated on their territory.

The grant will cover the costs of technical assistance, the services of the Canadian consulting engineers who will carry out the design and supervise the construction, as well as the costs of a training programme for the African personnel involved.

The contribution of the African countries although it cannot be determined at the present time, will be substantial and will include the purchase and preparation of the work sites, construction and up-keep of access routes and provision of local labour.

In view of the regional character of the project and the need for close consultation and collaboration among the six participating governments a Senior Coordination Committee and a Technical Coordination Committee will be created following signature of the agreements.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 36
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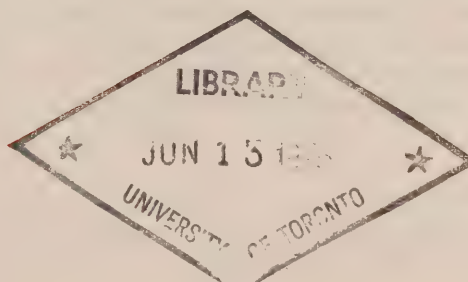
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MAY 15, 1975
LE 15 MAI 1975

Government
Publications

RECOGNITION OF THE
PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET-NAM:
TEXT OF THE CANADIAN MESSAGE

RECONNAISSANCE DU
GOUVERNEMENT RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE PROVISOIRE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU SUD VIET-NAM:
TEXTE DU MESSAGE CANADIEN



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and has the honour to refer to the Ministry's communication of May 7, 1975 informing the Canadian Government that as of April 30, 1975, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam exercises complete sovereignty over all of South Viet-Nam.

The Department wishes to inform the Ministry that the Government of Canada hereby recognizes the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam as the sole legal government of South Viet-Nam. The Government of Canada proposes that discussions be entered into, as soon as is convenient to both sides, with a view to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

The Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada avails itself of this opportunity to express to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Viet-Nam the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures du Gouvernement du Canada présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires étrangères de la République du Sud Viet-Nam et a l'honneur de se référer à son message du 7 mai 1975 dans lequel il informait le Gouvernement du Canada que, depuis le 30 avril 1975, le Gouvernement révolutionnaire provisoire de la République du Sud Viet-Nam exerçait une souveraineté totale sur l'ensemble du territoire du Sud Viet-Nam.

Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures désire informer le Ministère des Affaires étrangères que le Gouvernement du Canada reconnaît par le présent acte le Gouvernement révolutionnaire provisoire de la République du Sud Viet-Nam comme le seul gouvernement légitime du Sud Viet-Nam. Le Gouvernement du Canada propose la tenue de discussions, dès qu'il plaira aux deux parties de le faire, aux fins d'établir des relations diplomatiques entre le Canada et la République du Sud Viet-Nam.

Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures du Gouvernement du Canada profite de cette occasion pour exprimer au Ministère des Affaires étrangères de la République du Sud Viet-Nam l'assurance de sa très haute considération.



CANADA

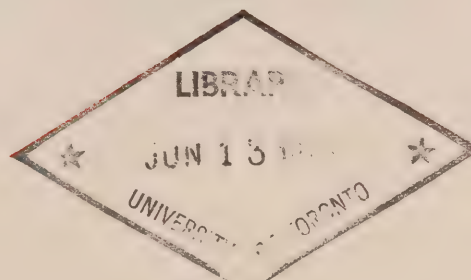
Communiqué

No. 37

Government
Publications

STATE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA
MAY 13 - 16, 1975

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, His Excellency General El Hadj Aboubakar Sangoulé Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, is visiting Canada. The President of the Republic of Upper Volta is accompanied by Mr. Saye Zerbo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Antoine Dakouré, Minister of Planning, Rural Development, Environment and Tourism; Mr. Mahamoudou Ouedraogo, Minister of Public Works, Transport and Urban Planning; Mr. Ali Lankouandé, Minister of National Education; and a sizeable party of experts and technicians.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Upper Volta was received by Their Excellencies the Governor General and Mrs. Léger. He has had discussions with the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, accompanied by the Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister of Transport, the Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of the Environment, and the Honourable Hugh Faulkner, Secretary of State. He also had discussions concerning the French-speaking world and co-operation with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, and the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie. In addition, he visited the House of Commons, where he was officially received by the Speaker of the Senate, the Honourable Renaude Lapointe, and the Speaker of the House, the Honourable J. Jerome.

On the subject of international co-operation, the two parties exchanged points of view concerning current problems in the implementation of international development strategy.

On the subject of bilateral co-operation, the Canadian government affirmed its desire to increase its co-operation with Upper Volta. For this purpose, the Canadian government plans to spend about \$20 million during the next five years, mainly for the development of sectors assigned priority by the government of Upper Volta, such as rural development, transport and mines.

Accordingly, agreement was reached on the following:

(1) the installation of a fifty-kilowatt transmitter at Bobo-Dioulasso;

(2) missions to complete plans for the following projects:

(a) plant protection

(b) aerial geophysical prospecting in the western and southern central regions;

(3) missions to carry out further studies for the following projects:

(a) a road programme

(b) development of the valleys in the Upper Volta river system

(c) the Bambakari Dam;

(4) a mission to explore the possibility of assistance with training related to the priority sectors mentioned above.

The Canadian government stated its willingness to maintain its current level of aid to Upper Volta in the field of education. With regard to food aid, the Canadian government will continue to respond sympathetically to a situation that is at times difficult for Upper Volta.

Finally, the Canadian government will continue to provide assistance for regional programmes, such as the programme for combatting onchocerciasis. On the subject of regional programmes, both parties expressed satisfaction that the agreement on the Pan-African Telecommunications Network linking the countries of the region was signed during the visit of the President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

On May 15, the President of Upper Volta leaves Ottawa for Montreal, where he will be the guest of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec. Subsequently, he will go to New Brunswick, where he will be received by the Lieutenant Governor and the Premier. On May 16, the President of the Republic of Upper Volta will be officially welcomed by His Worship Mayor Jean Drapeau of the City of Montreal. On the same day, he will leave Montreal to return to Ouagadougou.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 38
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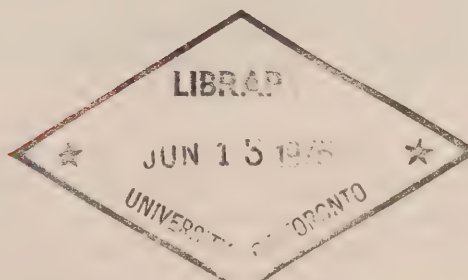
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

MAY 16, 1975
LE 16 MAI 1975

Government
Publications

CANADA'S ELECTION TO THE
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

'ÉLECTION DU CANADA À LA
COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canada had been elected to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Elections to the Commission were held during the fifty-eighth Session of the Economic and Social Council which took place in New York, April 8 - May 8, 1975.

The Commission on Human Rights, which is the principal body of the United Nations responsible for Human Rights, was created in 1947 and immediately undertook the drafting of a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly the following year.

The Commission is, among other things, responsible for the development of an important set of international instruments, declarations or conventions, in particular the two Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The next session of the Commission will be held in Geneva next February. Canada served a term on the Commission on Human Rights once before from 1963 to 1965.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui l'élection du Canada à la Commission des Droits de l'homme des Nations Unies. Les élections à la Commission ont eu lieu lors de la cinquante-huitième session du Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies qui se déroulait à New York du 8 avril au 8 mai.

Principal organe responsable de la protection des droits de l'homme, dans le cadre des Nations Unies, la Commission des Droits de l'homme fut créée en 1947 et entreprit immédiatement la rédaction d'une Déclaration universelle des Droits de l'homme qui fut solennellement adoptée et proclamée par l'Assemblée générale, l'année suivante.

La Commission est, entre autres choses, à l'origine d'un nombre important d'instruments internationaux, déclarations ou conventions, tels les deux Pactes internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme et la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale.

La prochaine session de la Commission se tiendra à Genève en février 1976. Le Canada avait, auparavant, rempli un mandat à la Commission des Droits de l'homme, de 1963 à 1965.



CANADA

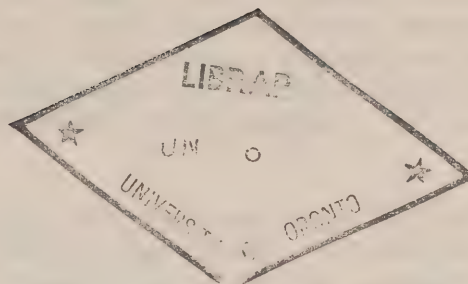
Communiqué

No. 39

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 29, 1975.

Government
Publications



CONVENTION BETWEEN CANADA AND BELGIUM FOR THE
AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE SETTLEMENT
OF OTHER MATTERS WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Gérard Pelletier, and the Belgium Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Marcel Rymenans, signed today in Ottawa a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Settlement of Other Matters with Respect to Taxes on Income.

After the 1971 Canadian tax reform, the Minister of Finance indicated that it would be necessary to revise existing tax treaties and to negotiate a large number of others. In the case of the Convention with Belgium, talks started in the fall of 1972. Representatives of the Departments of Finance of both countries have met on a number of occasions since then and have reached an agreement on the text of a draft Convention.

The Convention, the text of which is patterned on the draft Double Taxation Convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), can be divided into six different parts: Scope (Articles 1 and 2); Definitions (Articles 3 to 5); Taxation of Income (Articles 6 to 22); Elimination of Double Taxation (Article 23); Special Provisions (Articles 24 to 28); and Final Provisions (Articles 29 and 30).

It can be noted that in the case of dividends, branch profits and interests paid to non-residents, a general rate of withholding tax of 15% will apply and in the case of royalties, a general rate of 10%. The Convention also provides for a limited number of exceptions in the case of branch profits, interest, and royalties.

The Convention will enter into force fifteen days after the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification and it shall generally apply to taxes pertaining to the year of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

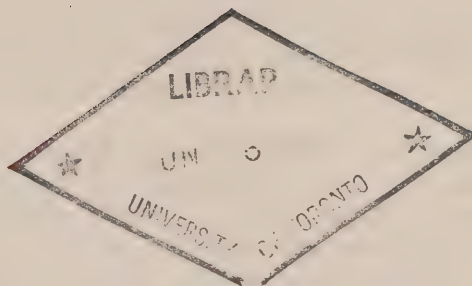


CANADA

Communiqué

No. 40

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE
JUNE 4, 1975
LE 4 JUIN 1975



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PARTICIPATION, CANADIENNE À
LA FORCE DE DESENGAGEMENT
DES NATIONS UNIES AU MOYEN-ORIENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the government has responded positively to a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations that Canada continue its participation in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in the Middle East (UNDOF) for a further period of six months, until November 30, 1975. He noted that the presence of peacekeeping forces in the area constituted a vital element of stability while efforts to find a political solution were pursued, and that Canada's contribution to the Disengagement Observer Force was important for its effectiveness.

Canada shares with Poland the task of providing logistic support for UNDOF, which is carried out in conjunction with similar duties with UNEF. The total strength of the Canadian contingent serving with the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East is approximately 1,000 personnel, of whom some 150 are with UNDOF on the Golan Heights and the remaining 850 with UNEF in the Sinai.

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, monsieur Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui, qu'à la demande du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, le Gouvernement accepte de prolonger de six mois, soit jusqu'au 30 novembre 1975, la participation du Canada à la Force de désengagement des Nations Unies au Moyen-Orient. Ce faisant, monsieur MacEachen souligne l'élément vital de stabilité que constitue la présence des forces de l'ONU dans cette zone alors que des efforts se poursuivent en vue de trouver une solution politique aux problèmes du Moyen-Orient.

La contribution canadienne est nécessaire au fonctionnement efficace de la Force chargée d'observer le désengagement. Effectuée concurremment avec des attributions similaires auprès de la FUNU, le Canada partage, avec la Pologne, la fonction de soutien logistique auprès de la Force de désengagement.

Les effectifs du contingent canadien de la Force de maintien de la Paix des Nations Unies sont d'environ un millier d'hommes, soit quelques 150 avec la Force de désengagement sur les hauteurs du Golan et, 850 avec la Force d'urgence dans le Sinaï.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 41
N^o

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
JUNE 11, 1975
LE 11 JUIN 1975



MOZAMBIQUE

LE MOZAMBIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today confirmed that the Canadian Government would welcome the establishment of Mozambique as a sovereign state on June 25th. He said that discussions would be initiated with the Mozambique authorities after Independence with a view to establishing formal diplomatic relations. Mr. MacEachen recalled that he earlier indicated Canada's intentions in this regard when he announced the creation of a Special Diplomatic Mission to Angola and Mozambique.

In making this announcement, the Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed his hope that the two countries would be able to co-operate and establish mutually beneficial contacts over the whole range of bilateral relations. He reaffirmed Canada's sincere intention to assist Mozambique to enforce sanctions against Rhodesia and said that Canada would fully participate in and support any Commonwealth initiatives to this end at the United Nations.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a confirmé aujourd'hui que le gouvernement du Canada sera heureux de prendre note de l'accession de Mozambique au statut d'état souverain, le 25 juin. Il a précisé que l'on entreprendrait peu après l'indépendance des discussions avec les autorités mozambicaines, visant à établir des relations diplomatiques officielles. M. MacEachen a rappelé qu'il avait déjà indiqué les intentions canadiennes en annonçant l'envoi d'une Mission Speciale Diplomatique en Angola et au Mozambique.

M. MacEachen a saisi cette occasion pour exprimer l'espoir d'une coopération effective entre nos deux pays sur la base de contacts mutuellement utiles couvrant toute la gamme des relations bilatérales.

Il a réaffirmé l'intention sincère du Canada d'aider le Mozambique à appliquer les sanctions contre la Rhodésie et il a dit que nous appuierions tout initiative du Commonwealth en ce sens aux Nations Unies.



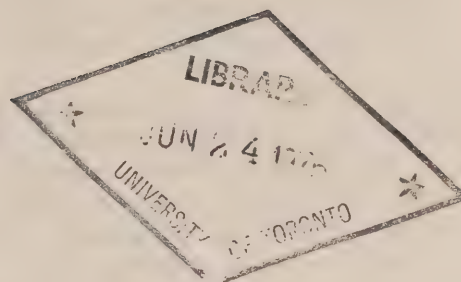
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 42

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 11, 1975

Government
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THE SEVENTH MEETING OF
THE CANADA/JAPAN MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
TOKYO
JUNE 23 AND 24 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan have agreed to hold the Seventh Meeting of the Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee in Tokyo, June 23 and 24. The Canadian Delegation will be led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Japanese Delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. Other Ministers from the two Governments will also attend the Meeting.

The Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee was established as a result of the joint communiqué issued during the visit to Canada of the then Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda of Japan. It first met in Tokyo in 1963 and has met alternately in Canada and Japan since that time. The June meeting in Tokyo will be the first opportunity for Ministers to gather since the Canadian and Japanese Prime Ministers, upon the occasion of Mr. Tanaka's visit last September, announced their intention to place the Canada/Japan relationship upon an ever broader and deeper basis. This meeting will be directed toward the fulfilment of this objective. Subjects to be discussed include the international situation and bilateral and multilateral economic matters. The Canadian Delegation will be as follows:

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable
Allan J. MacEachen,

The President of the Treasury Board, the Honourable
Jean Chrétien,

The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Honourable
Donald S. Macdonald,

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Honourable
Alastair W. Gillespie,

The Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Eugene F. Whelan,
His Excellency Ross Campbell, Canadian Ambassador to Japan.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 43
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 12, 1975
LE 12 JUIN 1975



CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY

CONTRIBUTION CANADIENNE À L'OFFICE DE SECOURS
ET DE TRAVAUX DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS
DE PALESTINE DANS LE PROCHE-ORIENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that a cheque for \$1,200,000, constituting part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, has been handed over to the United Nations. Canada's total contribution for the financial year 1975-76 will amount to \$3,200,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be provided in flour and the balance in cash. Since UNRWA began its relief, health and education programmes in 1950, the Canadian Government has contributed an amount over \$35,000,000, an amount which ranks Canada as the fourth largest contributor to the fund.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'un chèque de \$1,200,000 constituant partie de la contribution canadienne à l'Office de Secours et de Travaux des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient (UNRWA) a été remis à l'Organisation des Nations Unies. La contribution canadienne pour l'année fiscale 1975-76 atteindra \$3,200,000, dont \$2,000,000 seront fournis sous forme de farine et le reste en argent. Depuis le début des programmes de secours, de santé et d'éducation de l'UNRWA, le Gouvernement canadien a versé plus de \$35,000,000 à ce fonds, ce qui fait du Canada le quatrième plus grand donateur.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 44
No

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
JUNE 12, 1975
LE 12 JUIN 1975



VISIT OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
JUNE 26 AND 27, 1975

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT
AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES EN
RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE
LES 26 ET 27 JUIN 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, will make an official visit to the Republic of Korea on June 26 and 27, 1975 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Dong Jo Kim. During his visit, Mr. MacEachen will pay calls on the President and on the Prime Minister and will meet with Foreign Minister Kim to exchange views on matters of common concern.

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Le ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce aujourd'hui que le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'Honorable Allan J. MacEachen, effectuera une visite officielle en République de Corée, les 26 et 27 juin 1975, en réponse à l'invitation du ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Dong Jo Kim. M. MacEachen rendra visite au Président et au Premier ministre et rencontrera le ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Kim, pour échanger des vues sur des sujets d'intérêt commun.



CANADA

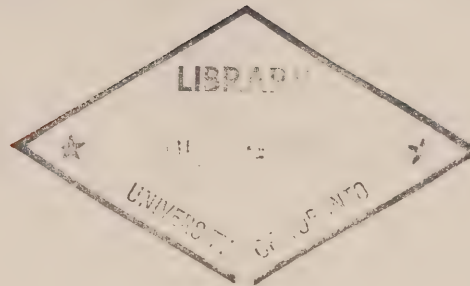
Communiqué

No. 45
N°

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Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 20, 1975
LE 20 JUIN 1975



APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY CONSUL GENERAL
IN REYKJAVIK

NOMINATION DU CONSUL GÉNÉRAL HONORAIRE
À REYKJAVIK

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces the appointment of Mr. Jon H. Bergs as Honorary Consul General of Canada in Iceland. Mr. Bergs will be available to assist in furthering Canadian interests for transient as well as permanent resident Canadians who may need help.

Mr. Bergs succeeds Mr. Hallgrimur F. Halgrimsson who is retiring after serving for eighteen years as the Honorary Consul General of Canada.

The Office of the Honorary Canadian Consul General will now be located at Skulagata 20, Reykjavik, telephone 25355 or 15337, telex number 2102 Slatur.

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Le ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce la nomination de monsieur Jon H. Bergs au poste de Consul général honoraire du Canada en Islande. Il sera à la disposition des Canadiens de passage ou des résidents permanents qui pourraient recourir à ses services pour promouvoir les intérêts du Canada.

M. Berg succède à monsieur Hallgrimur F. Halgrimsson qui a pris sa retraite après avoir occupé pendant dix-huit ans le poste de Consul général honoraire du Canada.

Le bureau du Consul général honoraire est situé au 20, rue Skulagata, Reykjavik. Téléphone: 25355 et 15337. Télex: 2102 Slatur.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 46
N°

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
JUNE 20, 1975
LE 20 JUIN 1975



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE IN CYPRUS
(UNFICYP)

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE À LA FORCE DES NATIONS UNIES
CHARGÉE DU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX À CHYPRE (UNFICYP)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that, following a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Government has agreed to continue Canadian participation in the United Nations Emergency Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months from June 15, 1975. He noted that the Force is playing an important role in Cyprus in maintaining stability, bringing humanitarian relief to the needy and facilitating conditions under which the necessary political negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the island's problems can take place.

The United Nations Force in Cyprus is made up of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden, as well as Canada. The Canadian contingent is based on the 2nd Battalion, Royal 22^e Regiment normally stationed at the Citadel in Quebec City.

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Le ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce aujourd'hui que faisant suite à la demande du Secrétaire-général des Nations Unies, le gouvernement a accepté que le Canada continue de participer à la Force des Nations Unies chargée du maintien de la paix à Chypre (UNFICYP) pour une nouvelle période de six mois, à compter du 15 juin 1975. La force joue un rôle important, a-t-il ajouté: elle maintient la stabilité, secourt les nécessiteux et améliore les conditions dans lesquelles pourront se dérouler les négociations politiques indispensables au règlement pacifique des questions chypriotes.

La Force des Nations Unies à Chypre se compose d'effectifs de l'Australie, de l'Autriche, de la Grande-Bretagne, du Danemark, de la Finlande, de l'Irlande, de la Suède ainsi que du Canada. Le contingent canadien se compose du 2^e bataillon du Royal 22^e Régiment, basé à la Citadelle à Québec.



CANADA

Communiqué

Government
Publications

No. 47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 25, 1975



CANADA
BICENTENNIAL FESTIVAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada will be sending to the United States some of its best performing artists and companies to help celebrate the 200th Anniversary of American independence. The Bicentennial celebrations which have already begun will continue until the end of 1976.

Canadian participation in the celebrations will take various forms and announcements will be made from time to time. A main focus will be a major Festival of Canadian Arts to be held in Washington at the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts, October 13-26, 1975 under the Cultural Relations Programme of the Department of External Affairs and with the assistance of the Touring Office of the Canada Council.

The artists and companies representing Canada at this Festival will include Maureen Forrester, Oscar Peterson and Monique Leyrac in solo recitals; Louis Quilico as guest soloist with the National Arts Centre Orchestra of Canada, conducted by Mario Bernardi, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, conducted by Elmer Iseler, featuring the Festival Singers of Canada and the Canadian Brass.

The Shaw Festival Company from Niagara-on-the-Lake will present a special production of *The Devil's Disciple* including a contingent from Kingston's Fort Henry Guards.

One of Canada's outstanding operas, *Louis Riel*, (words by Mavor Moore and Jacques Languirand; music by Harry Somers) will be presented by the Canadian Opera Company featuring Bernard Turgeon as Riel and conducted by Victor Feldbrill. The National Arts Centre is re-staging its production of Offenbach's well-known comic opera, *La Belle Hélène*, conducted by Pierre Hétu.

In addition to these activities a Canadian Film Festival will be presented in the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts as well as an exhibition of prints on the theme *Canadian Landscapes*.

Further activities in the performing arts which will take place throughout the United States during the Bicentennial period include performances by the Montreal and National Arts Centre Orchestras, the Festival Singers of Canada, le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, the Vancouver Playhouse, the Stratford Festival Company, the National Ballet, the Codco Theatre Company from Newfoundland and the Charlottetown Festival production of *Kronburg*.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 48

For IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 24, 1975



GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Text of Note from Canadian Embassy to State

Department, June 23, 1975

The Embassy of Canada presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honour to inform the Department that, in view of recent developments relating to the Garrison Diversion Unit as it affects Canada, the Embassy has been instructed to transmit an outline of the Canadian position on the Garrison Diversion Unit. The Embassy would be grateful if the Department of State would bring this position outline to the attention of the appropriate committees of the United States Congress and other relevant Departments and Agencies of the United States Government.

The Embassy of Canada avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest considerations.

Washington, D.C., June 23, 1975.

Outline of the Canadian Position on the Garrison Diversion Unit

During the course of recent testimony before the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, it was stated that the issue with Canada over the Garrison Diversion Unit relates only to the return flows from the Souris Loop division. It was also suggested that alternatives to the Garrison project are being discussed with Canada.

In this context, it seems desirable to reiterate Canada's concerns about the potential adverse effects of the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, on waters crossing the boundary into Canada. The Government of Canada has concluded, on the basis of studies conducted in the United States and Canada, and on the basis of information provided by the United States in response to questions raised in Canada, that the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, would have adverse effects on the Souris, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and ultimately Lake Winnipeg, which would cause injury to health and property in Canada.

The Government of Canada, therefore, is pleased to learn that consideration is being given to alternatives to the current Garrison Diversion Unit which would not adversely affect Canada. The

Government of Canada has not yet been officially informed of these alternatives, however, nor have these alternatives been discussed with Canadian officials.

Since 1969, by means of a series of diplomatic Notes and meetings, the Government of Canada has been in continuing consultation with the Government of the United States on the Garrison Diversion Unit as it affects Canada. An important stage in this consultative process was reached on October 23, 1973, with the presentation of a Note to the United States Government in which the Government of Canada concluded, based on studies conducted in both countries, that the proposal would run counter to the obligations assumed by the United States under Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. Accordingly, the Note requested the Government of the United States to "establish a moratorium on all further construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit until such time as the United States and Canadian Governments can reach an understanding that Canadian rights and interests have been fully protected in accordance with the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty".

The Government of the United States gave its assurances in a reply Note dated February 5, 1974, that "the U.S. will comply with its obligation to Canada not to pollute water crossing the boundary

to the injury of health or property within Canada". The Note further stated that "no construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada will be undertaken unless it is clear that this obligation will be met".

The Government of the United States has since repeated these assurances in response to further expressions of concern by Canada in meetings of Canadian and U.S. officials on the subject, including the January 16, 1975 meeting in Washington, D.C., where it was agreed to recommend to the respective governments that they select an appropriate mechanism to undertake a joint examination of certain aspects of or adjustments to the project, to ensure that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured.

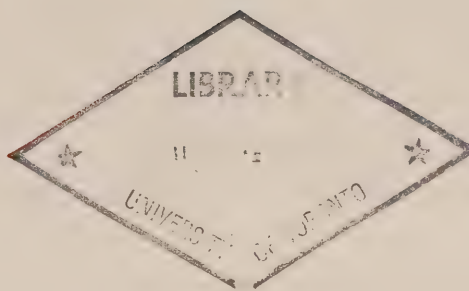
That this subject is a matter of considerable concern in Canada is evident from the continuing discussion in the House of Commons and the Manitoba Legislature, and the fact that Prime Minister Trudeau raised the issue during his discussions with President Ford in Washington in December, 1974.



N° 49

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

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COMMUNIQUÉ CONJOINT DE LA SEPTIÈME
RÉUNION DU COMITÉ MINISTÉRIEL CANADA/JAPON
LE 24 JUIN 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

La septième réunion du Comité ministériel Canada/Japon s'est tenue à Tokyo les 23 et 24 juin 1975.

Le Japon était représenté par l'honorable Kiichi Miyazawa (président de la réunion), ministre des Affaires étrangères, l'honorable Takeo Fukuda, ministre d'Etat et directeur général de la planification économique (premier ministre adjoint), l'honorable Masayoshi Ohira, ministre des Finances, l'honorable Shintaro Abe, ministre de l'Agriculture et de la foresterie, l'honorable Toshio Kohmoto, ministre du Commerce international et de l'Industrie et M. Yasuhiko Nara, ambassadeur du Japon au Canada.

Le Canada était représenté par l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Jean Chrétien, président du Conseil du Trésor, l'honorable Donald S. Macdonald, ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources, l'honorable Alistair W. Gillespie, ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, l'honorable Eugene F. Whelan, ministre de l'Agriculture et M. Ross Campbell, ambassadeur du Canada au Japon.

Notant avec satisfaction que les relations étroites et fructueuses entre les deux pays n'avaient cessé de progresser depuis la tenue de la sixième réunion du Comité ministériel Canada/Japon et rappelant notamment le stimulus nouveau fourni par la décision des premiers ministres des deux pays, à l'issue de leur rencontre de septembre 1974, d'élargir et d'approfondir davantage ces relations, les ministres ont échangé des vues sur des questions d'intérêt commun, dans un esprit d'amitié et de compréhension.

Les ministres ont convenu que le Japon et le Canada, ayant tous deux un système politique et économique fondé sur la liberté et la démocratie et cherchant à contribuer à la paix et à la prospérité dans le monde par la voie de la coopération internationale, devraient étendre et enrichir leurs relations de coopération et de consultations, non seulement dans le secteur économique mais aussi au niveau politique, afin de résoudre une vaste gamme de problèmes nouveaux auxquels se heurte le monde actuel.

Dans cet esprit de consultation, les ministres ont discuté de la situation internationale actuelle et notamment des événements survenus dans la région de l'Asie et du Pacifique depuis la fin du conflit armé en Indochine. Les deux parties, désireuses d'aider à renforcer la structure socio-économique des pays de la région, ont exprimé le vœu que s'établissent des schèmes de relations solides et constructifs entre tous les pays de la région. Les ministres ont noté les progrès accomplis dans le domaine de la consultation et de la coopération régionales, notamment dans le cadre de l'Association des Nations du sud-est asiatique. En ce qui concerne la situation dans la péninsule

coréenne, les ministres ont discuté de la possibilité d'une coopération plus grande au sein des Nations Unies et ailleurs, aux fins de contribuer à la promotion de la paix et de la stabilité dans cette partie du monde.

Les ministres ont reconnu que le Japon et le Canada partageaient la même préoccupation profonde face à la poursuite des essais nucléaires et aux dangers inhérents à la prolifération des armes nucléaires et ils ont réitéré leur désir de se consulter fréquemment sur les questions qui s'y rattachent. Ils ont rappelé que les deux premiers ministres avaient d'abord renouvelé en septembre 1974 le ferme engagement des deux gouvernements de ne pas devenir des Etats dotés d'armes nucléaires et ensuite réaffirmé la nécessité pour tous les pays de déployer tous les efforts nécessaires pour promouvoir le désarmement, notamment dans le domaine nucléaire; les ministres ont affirmé d'un commun accord que les transferts de matières et d'équipement nucléaires devraient se faire sous un régime de garanties efficaces dans les Etats bénéficiaires.

Les ministres ont discuté de la situation économique de leurs pays respectifs et des divers problèmes qui se posaient à l'économie mondiale actuelle à long terme et dans une perspective globale. Ils ont affirmé d'un commun accord qu'il était très important de discuter dans un esprit de coopération internationale des questions comme la situation économique internationale, le commerce, la finance internationale, l'énergie, les denrées alimentaires, les produits de base et la coopération avec les pays en voie de développement et que le Japon et le Canada devraient jouer un rôle positif sur le plan international à cet égard.

Les ministres se sont dits préoccupés par la situation actuelle de l'économie mondiale, du fait que la reprise de l'économie des pays industrialisés ne s'était pas encore véritablement manifestée jusqu'à maintenant; ils ont réaffirmé qu'il était important de ne ménager aucun effort pour amorcer la reprise de la production et la création de nouveaux emplois, en harmonie avec cette ferme volonté de continuer à enrayer l'inflation pour parvenir à un développement sain de l'économie mondiale.

Constatant avec satisfaction que les négociations commerciales multilatérales présentement en cours dans le cadre du GATT étaient maintenant entrées dans une phase importante, les ministres ont convenu qu'elles devraient être encouragées davantage, en conformité avec les buts et les principes de la déclaration des ministres adoptée à Tokyo en septembre 1973. Ils ont également réaffirmé leur appui à l'endroit de la décision prise lors de la quatorzième réunion ministérielle de l'OCDE de reconduire la déclaration adoptée en mai 1974 pour une période additionnelle d'un an.

Les ministres se sont réjouis des efforts de coopération menés dans le secteur financier par la communauté internationale, lesquels ont donné des résultats positifs comme l'élargissement du mécanisme pétrolier du FMI et la création du Fonds d'aide financière de l'OCDE. Ils ont toutefois fait remarquer que bon nombre de pays en voie de développement étaient toujours aux prises avec des difficultés économiques et ils se sont réjouis du fait que des discussions se tenaient à l'heure actuelle en vue d'augmenter le transfert des ressources dans ces pays.

Les ministres ont discuté des événements survenus récemment sur la scène énergétique internationale et ils ont pris note des conclusions de la récente réunion ministérielle de l'AIE. Ils ont accueilli favorablement les mesures prises pour favoriser la reprise du dialogue entre les pays producteurs et consommateurs et ont indiqué leur volonté de continuer à oeuvrer dans ce sens. Ils ont reconnu l'importance de la coopération entre les pays consommateurs comme facteur propice à l'établissement d'un dialogue entre producteurs et consommateurs.

Les ministres ont discuté de la situation de l'agriculture, des pêches et de l'alimentation dans leurs pays respectifs et dans le monde et ils ont reconnu que des mesures visant à stabiliser les marchés de produits alimentaires et à encourager les producteurs de denrées devaient être prises. A cet égard, ils ont également insisté sur l'importance de la sécurité d'accès aux marchés ainsi que sur la sécurité d'approvisionnement pour ces marchés.

Les ministres ont pris note de l'intérêt nouveau à l'égard des produits de base sur la scène internationale et ils ont espéré que des solutions seraient trouvées aux problèmes que les conditions instables du commerce international des produits de base posent pour les producteurs et pour les consommateurs. Ils se sont dits convaincus que seul l'examen de chaque cas permettra de trouver la solution à ces difficultés et ils ont reconnu que les problèmes relatifs au commerce des produits de base avaient une incidence notable sur l'économie de bon nombre de pays en voie de développement.

Notant que les changements survenus récemment dans la conjoncture économique internationale reflétaient une fois de plus les relations d'étroite interdépendance entre les pays industrialisés et les pays en voie de développement et réaffirmant les principes de la déclaration sur les relations avec les pays en voie de développement adoptée lors de la réunion ministérielle de 1975 de l'OCDE, les ministres ont reconnu l'urgence de promouvoir davantage la coopération avec

les pays en voie de développement afin de renforcer la position de ces derniers au sein de l'économie mondiale. Les ministres ont affirmé que les deux pays intensifieraient leurs efforts dans ce sens.

Les ministres ont réaffirmé qu'il était extrêmement important de promouvoir des relations économiques mutuellement avantageuses entre les deux pays pour assurer le progrès soutenu de leurs économies respectives. Ils ont rappelé que, durant leurs entretiens à Ottawa en septembre 1974, les premiers ministres Tanaka et Trudeau, considérant l'existence d'une relation économique intense et mutuellement avantageuse, avaient discuté la possibilité d'élargir la coopération économique entre les deux pays. Ils ont décidé d'un commun accord que la situation évolutive de l'économie mondiale permettait d'envisager un approfondissement et un élargissement des relations entre les deux pays. Ils ont convenu, en conséquence, que des représentants des deux pays devaient procéder le plus tôt possible à l'identification des secteurs économiques du Japon et du Canada qui seraient les plus susceptibles d'augmenter les occasions de coopération économique, au profit des deux pays. Les secteurs explorés comprendraient l'industrie de fabrication et toute la gamme des secteurs primaires; les représentants aborderaient également des sujets comme l'augmentation des possibilités d'investissements mutuellement avantageux, l'intensification des rapports entre les sociétés notamment par la voie d'entreprises en participation, les échanges scientifiques et technologiques et les conditions offrant des garanties accrues au chapitre des approvisionnements et de l'accès aux marchés.

Les ministres se sont dits satisfaits que des représentants des deux gouvernements aient étudié la possibilité de reviser l'accord commercial entre le Japon et le Canada, à la lumière des résultats obtenus à la suite des entretiens entre les premiers ministres du Japon et du Canada en septembre dernier. Ils ont convenu que les représentants devraient poursuivre cette étude, car elle pourrait mener à la conclusion d'un accord plus global qui fournirait une assise contractuelle plus solide au progrès des relations économiques entre les deux pays.

Les ministres, notant avec satisfaction l'accroissement rapide des échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays, ont réaffirmé leur intention de promouvoir une plus grande libéralisation dans ce domaine et de dissuader toute mesure protectionniste; ils ont également réitéré leur objectif d'étendre la portée de leurs relations commerciales, y compris l'exportation des ressources et des produits ouverts et manufacturés.

Les ministres ont reconnu une fois de plus la place prépondérante qu'occupaient les ressources minérales et énergétiques ainsi que les produits agricoles et forestiers dans leurs économies respectives. Ils ont indiqué que l'échange d'idées qui avait eu lieu lors de la réunion du sous-comité Canada/Japon sur les ressources et les questions énergétiques, tenu les 9 et 10 juin à Tokyo, avait été très utile et ils ont convenu de chercher à favoriser davantage, sur une base à la fois solide et mutuellement bénéfique, les relations entre les deux pays dans ces secteurs. Ils ont souligné que les échanges de produits agricoles et alimentaires devaient s'effectuer d'une manière mutuellement acceptable et ils ont reconnu qu'il fallait tenir d'autres réunions consultatives sur les questions alimentaires et agricoles entre les fonctionnaires des deux gouvernements et que la prochaine réunion de ce genre devrait être convoquée dans les plus brefs délais.

Notant qu'une augmentation du volume des échanges de capitaux entre les deux pays pourrait resserrer et faire progresser les relations économiques entre le Japon et le Canada, les ministres ont convenu que les politiques des deux pays en matière d'investissements étrangers devraient être orientées de façon à faciliter la réalisation de cet objectif.

Les ministres se sont dits satisfaits des indications récentes d'un élargissement de la coopération entre les deux pays dans les secteurs de la science et de la technologie ainsi que de la réunion des représentants des deux gouvernements, tenue à Tokyo du 19 au 22 mai, qui a servi à promouvoir davantage les relations de coopération. Ils ont également noté avec satisfaction que plusieurs projets de coopération scientifique et technologique avaient déjà été mis en branle et que l'on envisageait la possibilité d'élaborer d'autres projets.

Les ministres ont discuté de la situation actuelle dans le domaine de l'aviation civile et ont noté le besoin de faire progresser les relations canado-japonaises dans ce secteur, au profit des deux parties.

Notant que l'augmentation des échanges et des contacts à tous les niveaux entre les deux peuples avait grandement contribué à l'amélioration et à la diversification des relations entre les deux pays, les ministres ont reconnu d'un commun accord qu'il fallait encourager par tous les moyens possibles l'élargissement du champ des connaissances et de la compréhension entre les deux pays, notamment par la voie des échanges culturels. A cet égard, ils ont pris note des progrès réalisés dans les négociations visant la conclusion

d'un accord culturel entre les deux pays, dans l'esprit du communiqué conjoint émis par les premiers ministres du Japon et du Canada en septembre 1974 et ils ont souhaité la conclusion prochaine de cet accord. Les ministres ont également noté avec satisfaction que les programmes de promotion des relations avec les universités, envisagés par les deux premiers ministres en septembre 1974, étaient maintenant rendus au stade de l'élaboration et ils ont exprimé le voeu que ces programmes soient mis en oeuvre le plus tôt possible.

Les ministres se sont réjouis du fait que la septième réunion du comité ministériel Canada/Japon a élargi les possibilités d'établir des rapports personnels entre les dirigeants des deux pays, et qu'elle a contribué du fait même dans une large mesure à renforcer davantage ce climat de compréhension et de confiance mutuelles. A cet égard, les ministres canadiens ont transmis l'invitation faite par leur gouvernement de tenir au Canada la prochaine réunion du comité et les ministres japonais ont gracieusement accepté l'invitation.



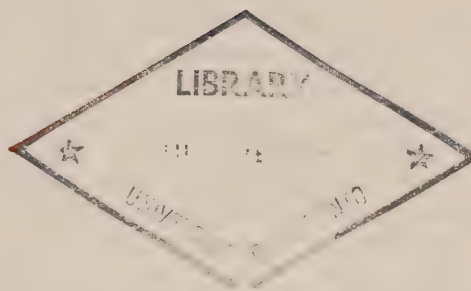
Communiqué

No. 50
N^o

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 27, 1975
LE 27 JUIN 1975



ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN
CANADA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

ÉTABLISSEMENT DES RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES
ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU SUD VIETNAM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that Canada and the Republic of South Vietnam have established diplomatic relations. The text of the communiqué follows:

"The Government of Canada and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, wishing to develop their relations, have decided to establish diplomatic relations between Canada and the Republic of South Vietnam with effect from June 26, and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the level of Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary. The Government of Canada and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam are convinced that their relations will develop harmoniously. Done in duplicate in Paris, this twenty-fifth day of June, 1975."

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Le Secrétaire d'État intérimaire aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et la République du Sud Vietnam ont établi des relations diplomatiques. Le texte du communiqué suit:

"Le Gouvernement du Canada et le Gouvernement révolutionnaire provisoire de la République du Sud Vietnam, désireux de développer leurs relations, ont décidé d'établir entre le Canada et la République du Sud Vietnam des relations diplomatiques à partir du 26 juin et d'échanger des représentants diplomatiques au niveau d'Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire. Le Gouvernement du Canada et le Gouvernement révolutionnaire provisoire de la République du Sud Vietnam sont persuadés que leurs relations se développeront harmonieusement. Fait en double exemplaire à Paris, ce 25 juin 1975."



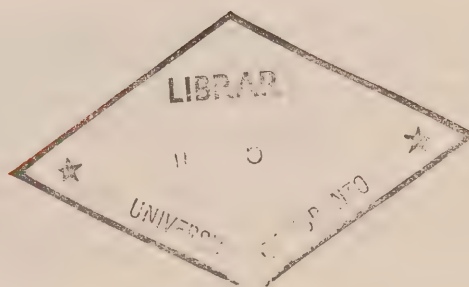
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 51

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 27, 1975

CANADA/KOREA JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of His Excellency, Kim Dong Jo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, made an official visit to the Republic of Korea on June 26-27.

During his visit to Seoul the Canadian minister held discussions with Foreign Minister Kim in a frank and friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Mr. MacEachen also had interviews with His Excellency, Park Chung Hee, President of the Republic of Korea, and His Excellency, Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs noted that this was the first visit of a Canadian foreign minister to Korea and expressed his deep gratitude to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the friendly and hospitable treatment extended him.

The two foreign ministers had a very useful exchange of views on the world situation and reviewed the state of relations between Canada and the Republic of Korea.

In the course of the discussions, the ministers placed particular emphasis on the situation in the Korean peninsula and agreed on the urgent need for international co-operation to enhance continued peace and security in this area.

The ministers went on to discuss the Korean question in the United Nations and Mr. MacEachen renewed his assurances of Canadian support for the position of the Republic of Korea and its efforts to work towards peaceful reunification on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people.

The two foreign ministers expressed mutual satisfaction at the remarkable growth of bilateral co-operation between Canada and the Republic of Korea in all fields, particularly in trade and investment in the past few years.

The ministers agreed that this trend should be encouraged and that further efforts should be made to broaden the scope of relations between the two countries.

The two foreign ministers also reviewed the current state of negotiations for the acquisition by the Republic of Korea of a Canadian nuclear power reactor. Mr. MacEachen noted that Canada was committed to co-operate in the sharing of the benefits of nuclear energy under the most effective safeguards. The two ministers looked forward to the early conclusion of a bilateral safeguards agreement between Canada and the Republic of Korea which would incorporate the safeguards required by Canadian policy to ensure that any assistance provided would be used solely for peaceful, non-explosive purposes.

The Canadian foreign minister said the Canadian Government was pleased that the Republic of Korea Government had earlier in the year ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Foreign Minister Kim assured Mr. MacEachen that the Republic of Korea would honour its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Foreign Minister Kim and Mr. MacEachen shared the view that close contact and consultation between the two countries are highly desirable for mutual benefit and agreed to meet frequently in the future.



CANADA

Communiqué

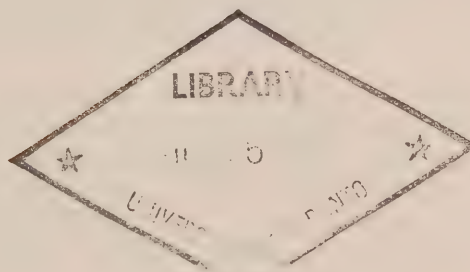
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JUNE 30, 1975
LE 30 JUIN 1975

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS APPOINTMENT

NOMINATION AU MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces the appointment, to take effect at the beginning of September, of Mr. James Rollins Barker as Chief of Protocol, to replace Mr. Benjamin Rogers who is retiring at the end of this month.

Mr. Barker was born in Kingston in 1921. He was educated at Queen's University and at the University of Geneva and Institut Universitaire de Hautes Études Internationales, Geneva. During the War he served in the Canadian Army in the United Kingdom and Northwestern Europe.

Mr. Barker joined the Department of External Affairs in 1950. In Ottawa he has served in the Office of the Under-Secretary, Protocol, Economic and United States Divisions, and Operations Centre. He has also spent a term at the National Defence College, Kingston. Abroad he has served in Moscow, London and as High Commissioner to Tanzania, to Zambia, and to Mauritius and as Ambassador to Somalia.

He is married to the former Barbara Jane Bermingham and has two children.

* * *

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce qu'à compter du début de septembre prochain, la direction du Protocole aura un nouveau directeur en la personne de monsieur James Rollins Barker. Il succèdera ainsi à monsieur Benjamin Rogers qui prendra sa retraite en fin juin.

M. Barker est né à Kingston en 1921. Il a fait ses études aux universités Queen's et de Genève ainsi qu'à l'Institut universitaire des hautes études internationales de la même ville. Pendant la guerre, monsieur Barker a servi au sein des Forces canadiennes au Royaume-Uni et en Europe du Nord-Ouest.

M. Barker est entré au ministère des Affaires extérieures en 1950. À Ottawa, il a travaillé au cabinet du Sous-secrétaire d'État, aux directions des Affaires économiques, du Protocole, des États-Unis et au Centre des opérations. Il a également étudié au Collège national de la défense, à Kingston. À l'étranger, monsieur Barker a été affecté à Moscou et à Londres; en qualité de haut-commissaire, il a représenté le Canada auprès des gouvernements de Tanzanie, de Zambie et de l'Île Maurice; et à titre d'ambassadeur auprès de la Somalie.

Monsieur Barker est l'époux de Barbara Jane Bermingham; ils ont deux enfants.



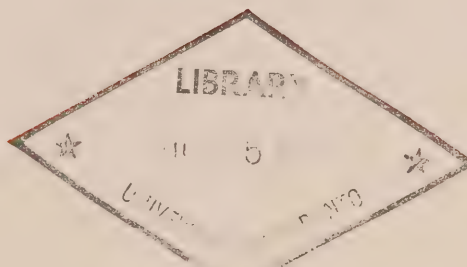
Communiqué

No. 53

Confidential
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 3, 1975

\$200 MILLION FINANCING FOR INDONESIA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

A memorandum of understanding under which Canada would provide \$200 million in financing to assist the development of the Indonesian economy and facilitate trade between Canada and Indonesia was signed here today.

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Honourable Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, signed the memorandum on behalf of Canada. Signing for Indonesia were H. E. Mr. Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and H. E. Professor Widjojo Nitisastro, Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry.

The two countries will enter into negotiations to conclude agreements to establish in Canada credit facilities totalling \$200 million to assist Indonesia to purchase Canadian goods and services.

The facilities would be made available to Indonesia to the extent of \$25 million by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and to the extent of \$175 million by the Export Development Corporation and Canadian financial institutions.

The CIDA funds would be made available in accordance with a development loan agreement to be entered into between the governments of the two countries. EDC funds would be made available under a financing agreement to be entered into between the Indonesia Ministry of Finance and the EDC. The agreements would be signed before January 31, 1976.

Projects to be financed would be subject to agreement between the respective parties and Canadian suppliers would be given priority for the procurement of goods and services.



CANADA

Communiqué

Government
Publication

No. 54

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 7, 1975

VISIT OF NEW COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY-GENERAL



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Commonwealth Secretary-General, His Excellency Shridath Ramphal, will be the guest of the Canadian Government on an official visit to Ottawa July 8-11. He will have a general exchange of views with the Prime Minister, ministers and officials and will discuss specific programmes and activities in the area of Commonwealth functional co-operation.

A distinguished Commonwealth Caribbean statesman, Mr. Ramphal has been appointed by Commonwealth Heads of Government as Secretary-General with effect July 1 to succeed Mr. Arnold Smith of Canada who has served two terms as Secretary-General from the establishment of the office in 1965. Mr. Ramphal was a member of the Guyana cabinet since 1965, serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice since 1972. Attached is a biographical note.

Discussions will focus on the new initiatives taken by Heads of Government at their meeting in Jamaica in May 1975, looking ahead to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting in Guyana this August and to the biennial Senior Officials Meeting in 1976, in Canberra. Specific programmes to be touched on during this visit are the growing Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), the new Food Production and Rural Development Programme, the Commonwealth Youth Programme, and Secretariat matters generally.

Of particular current interest are the Commonwealth initiatives on the new economic order. Mr. Ramphal will be participating in the opening session of the Commonwealth Experts Group (McIntyre Group), which is meeting in Ottawa July 9-31.

Arriving in Ottawa from Toronto at 11:45 Tuesday, July 8, the Secretary-General will be accommodated at the Château Laurier. He leaves in the morning of Friday, July 11 for London, England, via Toronto.

MR. S.S. RAMPHAL

Commonwealth Secretary-General

Mr. Shridath Surendranath Ramphal whom Commonwealth Heads of Government have appointed to succeed Mr. Arnold Smith as Commonwealth Secretary-General has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice of Guyana since August 1972. He had earlier been Attorney-General and Minister of State for External Affairs and a member of the Guyana cabinet, since 1965.

Educated in Guyana and in Britain, Mr. Ramphal is an associate of King's College, London, and holds the LL.M.(London) with a mark of distinction. The Arden and Atkin Prizeman at Gray's Inn in 1952, he later attended the Harvard Law School as a Guggenheim Fellow.

He held several legal appointments in the Caribbean, including those of Solicitor-General of British Guiana 1959-61 and Assistant Attorney-General of the Federation of the West Indies 1961-62, and practised at the bar in Jamaica.

He took part in the Guyana constitutional conference in 1965 and had a major role in drafting Guyana's independence constitution. He was nominated to parliament in 1965 and appointed Attorney-General and Minister of State.

A prominent representative of his country in international assemblies, he was Vice-Chairman of Guyana's delegation to the UN General Assembly in 1966, and Chairman of the delegation in 1967 and 1968. A member of the Guyana delegation to Commonwealth Heads of Government meetings since 1966, he has led the Guyana delegation to several meetings of Commonwealth Law Ministers. He was elected Chairman of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Georgetown, Guyana, in August 1972. Recently he was one of the main spokesmen for the developing countries in their negotiations with the European Community leading to the Lomé Convention.

He was made a Senior Counsel of Guyana in 1966 and has been a Member of the International Commission of Jurists since 1970. He is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Centre for International Studies of New York University.

Mr. Ramphal was born in October 1928. He is married and has two daughters and two sons.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 55

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 4, 1975

CANADA-INDONESIA JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE OCCASION
OF THE STATE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA,
GENERAL SOEHARTO, TO CANADA ON JULY 2-5, 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of Their Excellencies The Governor General of Canada and Madame Léger, Their Excellencies the President of the Republic of Indonesia, General Soeharto and Madame Soeharto paid a state visit to Canada from July 2 to July 5, 1975, which included visits to Ottawa and Toronto. The President of the Republic of Indonesia was accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Adam Malik and Madame Malik, the Minister of State for the Economy, Finance and Industry, Professor Widjojo Nitisastro, the Minister/State Secretary, Mr. Sudharmono, and senior officials of the Indonesian Government.

The visit of the President of Indonesia and Madame Soeharto was a manifestation of the very close and friendly relations existing between the two countries and of the common will of the two peoples to expand and deepen their cooperation in all fields.

During the visit, President Soeharto held detailed discussions with the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, in the course of which they exchanged views on international matters of mutual interest, as well as on matters of bilateral concern. They noted with satisfaction the common views and objectives their two countries share regarding many aspects of the current international situation.

The two Heads of Government, in their review of the international situation, were pleased to note the global trend towards détente and rapprochement, but regretted that there are still situations of conflict and tension in some areas of the world. They expressed the hope that the same process of détente would soon be extended to those areas also.

In reviewing developments in Southeast Asia, the two Heads of Government welcomed the cessation of hostilities in the countries of Indo-China, and expressed the hope that these countries would now be able to participate constructively in the affairs of the region. President Soeharto explained Indonesia's efforts, in cooperation with its neighbours, to promote regional cooperation and harmony through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Prime Minister Trudeau expressed Canada's support for the objectives of ASEAN, which he considered to be a major factor contributing to the stability, peace and development of the Southeast Asian region as a whole. They agreed that there is great potential for mutually beneficial cooperation between Canada and ASEAN in furthering the efforts of the members of ASEAN to develop their resilience, both individually and collectively.

Both Heads of Government expressed their conviction that their countries have a common interest in promoting cooperation in the Pacific area and noted with satisfaction the steadily widening possibilities towards that end. They agreed that their governments should consult frequently on the various problems affecting the Pacific region.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Prime Minister Trudeau expressed Canada's desire to see the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the interests of nations without subverting the principles of its organization nor its capacity to facilitate change in the practices of international cooperation. President Soeharto expressed the hope that the United Nations would not

turn into an arena of confrontation, but should be made a forum for concerted efforts to seek concrete solutions to current world problems. They agreed that greater efforts should be made by all members to achieve disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, to promote the peaceful resolution of disputes between states, and to realize the economic aspirations of all countries and, in particular, the urgent needs of developing countries.

The two Heads of Government affirmed the significance of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to bring about and guarantee the sound management of the resources of the sea under the "economic zone" and "common heritage of mankind" concepts, on the basis of respect for the economic interests, national sovereignty, political unity and territorial and environmental integrity of coastal states, taking due account of the vital and just interests of states having special geographical circumstances. The Canadian side was sympathetic to, and expressed its support for, the aims and efforts of Indonesia, being an archipelagic state, to incorporate the archipelagic state principle as part of the Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Indonesian side recognized and expressed its support for Canada's efforts to incorporate provisions in the Law of the Sea Convention establishing the rights of the state of origin in respect of salmon spawned in its rivers and the special rights and duties of the coastal state in respect of protection of the marine environment and the prevention of pollution in highly vulnerable areas. The two sides also stressed the need for closer cooperation and mutual support of each other's positions in the deliberations of this Conference.

In examining international economic relations, the two Heads of Government stressed the importance and need for urgent settlement of global economic problems. They expressed the conviction that the disparities between the developed and developing countries could not be tolerated and that further intensive efforts would be required to enable developing countries to derive maximum benefit from trade, investment and financial systems. In the evolution of the international system, full attention would have to be given to the principles of equitable international cooperation and rapid development of the developing countries. The two Heads of Government also shared the view that in the development of new cooperative mechanisms in international economic relations urgent attention should be given to international measures dealing with commodity problems and trade liberalization, as such measures could constitute one of the most important aspects of the development task. In this context, they agreed that in working towards reducing the disparity between developed and developing countries, Canada and Indonesia should try to coordinate their views and positions in order to contribute to the achievement of common objectives and the safeguarding of common interests.

In the bilateral field, the two Heads of Government agreed to strengthen trade and economic cooperation between their two countries. Prime Minister Trudeau explained the emphasis Canada is placing on its relations with the developing countries. President Soeharto welcomed Canada's policy as one fully in line with efforts to improve existing structures and, where necessary, to develop new structures for international economic cooperation and in this context, expressed his appreciation for the Canadian role in the development of Indonesia.

In the framework of Canada's participation in the development of the Indonesian economy and facilitating trade between the two countries, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Canada was signed on July 3, 1975. Pursuant to this understanding, representatives of the two governments will enter into negotiations to conclude agreements to establish in Canada credit facilities totalling two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) Canadian to assist Indonesia to purchase Canadian goods and services. The facilities would be made available to Indonesia to the extent of \$25 million by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and to the extent of \$175 million by the Export Development Corporation and Canadian financial institutions.

His Excellency the President of Indonesia expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the friendly welcome extended to him, Madame Soeharto, and members of his party by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, Madame Léger and the Government and people of Canada during their visit to Canada.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 56

Government
Publications

For IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 8, 1975

COMMONWEALTH EXPERTS GROUP BEGINS MEETINGS
IN OTTAWA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces that the group of Commonwealth experts who are to draw up a comprehensive plan directed at closing the gap between rich and poor nations will begin work in Ottawa on July 9.

The ten-member group was established at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Kingston, Jamaica, and will deal with questions related to a new international economic order. At Kingston, Prime Minister Trudeau invited the group to convene in Ottawa for its substantive working session, which is expected to last until July 23rd or 25th. A preliminary meeting was held in London from June 10th to June 13th. The group will prepare an interim report to be ready for consideration by Commonwealth Ministers who will be meeting in Georgetown, Guyana, in the last week of August.

The members of the group have been chosen for their knowledge of contemporary economic problems. The group was also selected to reflect a balance in the perspectives of different regions, national development strategies and expertise.

The members of the group, all of whom will serve in their personal capacities, are:

Mr. Alistair McIntyre (Chairman), Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community.

Professor A.B. Brownlie, Chairman of the New Zealand Monetary and Economic Council and Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, and Assistant Vice-Chancellor of the University of Canterbury.

Professor Nurul Islam, Deputy Chairman of the Bangladesh Planning Commission.

Mr. Amir Jamal, Minister for Commerce and Industries, Government of Tanzania.

Mr. P.S. Lai, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to United Nations Organizations in Geneva and current Chairman of the GATT Council of Representatives.

Mr. L.M. Lishomwa, Special Assistant (Economic) to the President of Zambia.

Sir Donald Maitland, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Britain.

Mr. S.S. Marathe, Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, India.

Professor H.M.A. Onitiri, Director-General of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, at Ibadan, Nigeria.

Mr. L.A.H. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner to Barbados, and High Commissioner to Grenada and Commissioner to the West Indies Associated States.



Communication

No. 57

International
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 9, 1975

CANADA AT EXPO '75



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces the participation of Canada at International Ocean Exposition, Expo '75, Okinawa, Japan.

The exhibition, running from July 20, 1975 through to January 18, 1976, is being built on a 250-acre site facing the Pacific in subtropical Okinawa. Canada is one of 28 countries participating in the 183-day exposition.

Two hexagonal modules and a large cedar deck protected by a louvered sail roof are the main outward features of the Canadian pavilion at Expo '75, opening this month in Japan. This will be the first international exposition to deal exclusively with the oceans of the earth.

The pavilion and its exhibits, films and demonstrations express Canada's commitment to Expo '75's theme: "The Sea We Would Like to See". Special emphasis will be focussed on Canada's dependence on the three oceans which form her coastlines and on the need for management and conservation of all the oceans and their resources.

In line with the general theme, the Canadian pavilion stresses that "The Sea has its Own Laws and Man is Accountable". Visitors will enter the first module through an entrance under these words and literally walk through a three dimensional map of Canada's coasts, continental shelves, inland waterways and seaports.

The visitors' route from the Pacific to the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans is studded with displays. Many of these show the sophisticated equipment developed in Canada for underwater exploration, offshore oil drilling, pollution control, marine research and icebreaking -- to mention only a few. Short film strips are presented at each ocean location, showing many facets of Canada's relationship with the sea, past and present.

The second area is a theatre where an animated film created by award-winning Don Arioli of the National Film Board will be shown. The film is a parable, humorous but with a serious intent, about how the sea should and should not be used by man.

Outside under the sail roof there will be displays of many types of leisure craft developed and used in Canada, including sailboats, canoes, kayaks and hovercraft.

Canada Day, January 14, 1976, will feature a visit to Okinawa by the Newfoundland fishing schooner "Norma and Gladys". Following Expo, the old-time vessel will continue a round-the-world cruise.

The Department of External Affairs has been joined in developing Canada's pavilion by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Environment Canada; the Ministry of State for Science

and Technology; and Information Canada. Budget for Canada's participation is \$1.5 million.



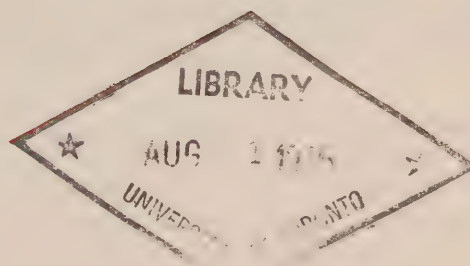
No. 58

For IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 15, 1975.

Government
Publications

Communiqué

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces the following diplomatic appointments which will take effect over the course of the summer:

Mr. Norman Frederick Henderson Berlis, 61, of Toronto, now Director of the Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs in the Department of External Affairs, and Ambassador and Canadian Representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to become Ambassador to Denmark. During his career in the Department of External Affairs, Mr. Berlis has been High Commissioner (1962-65) to Tanganyika (later Tanzania) with concurrent accreditations to Uganda (1962-65) and Kenya (1964-65). He was then appointed Ambassador to Poland (1965) and returned to Ottawa as Chief of Protocol (1967). In 1970, he became Canadian Ambassador to Austria.

Mr. Berlis replaces Mr. Donald M. Cornett, who will return to Ottawa.

Mr. John G. H. Halstead, 53, of Vancouver, at present Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Halstead, formerly Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Paris (1961-65) and subsequently Head of the European Division and Deputy Chairman of the Special Task Force on Europe (1966-71) was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1971. He was Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from September to December, 1974.

Mr. Halstead replaces Mr. Gordon Gale Crean, who will take up an assignment as Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Relations at Queens' University.

Mr. Edward Graham Lee, 43, of Vancouver, currently the Legal Advisor to the Department of External Affairs and Director-General of the Bureau of Legal Affairs in the Department of External Affairs, to be Ambassador to Israel with concurrent accreditation as High Commissioner to Cyprus. Following postings to Jakarta and London, Mr. Lee became the Director of the Legal Operations Division, and then Director of the Personnel Operations Division in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Lee replaces Mr. Thomas Paul Malone whose next assignment will be announced shortly.

Mr. André Réal Potvin, 46, of St. Jean, Quebec, now Director of the Western European Division in the Department of External Affairs, to be Ambassador to Chile. Mr. Potvin, who has served at the Canadian Missions in Beirut, Port-au-Prince, and London, replaces Mr. Andrew Ross, who returns to Canada to take up an assignment at External Affairs Headquarters.

Mr. Gerald Anthony Rau, 56, of Stanley Township, Ontario, currently Secretary of the Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations, to be High Commissioner to Kenya with concurrent accreditation to Uganda.

Mr. Rau, a former Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Madrid (1962-65) and High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and concurrently Canadian Commissioner to the West Indies Associated States (1969-72) replaces Mr. William George Olivier. Mr. Olivier will be going to National Defence College, Kingston, as Deputy Commandant.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 59
N^o

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

JULY 18, 1975
LE 18 JUILLET 1975

Government
Publications

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR ROMANIA

SECOURS D'URGENCE À LA ROUMANIE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Canadian International Development Agency will contribute \$75,000 out of its international emergency relief fund to the League of Red Cross Societies to help combat the effects of the serious flooding in Romania.

Following almost continuous torrential rains, large areas of Romania have been flooded by tributaries of the Danube over-flowing their banks. There has been heavy crop damage just prior to harvest and many industrial and communications facilities have been totally or partially destroyed. The Romanian Government on July 3 declared a state of emergency and ordered a nationwide mobilization to deal with the floods. The gravity of the situation led the Romanian Red Cross on July 10 to appeal to the League of Red Cross Societies for assistance, and the Canadian Red Cross on July 11 donated \$7,500.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que l'Agence canadienne de développement international versera \$75,000 de son Fonds des secours internationaux d'urgence à la Ligue des Sociétés de Croix-Rouge pour combattre les effets des graves inondations qui sévissent en Roumanie.

A cause de pluies terrentielles presque incessantes, les affluents du Danube ont débordé, inondant de vastes régions de la Roumanie. Le secteur agricole a subi de lourds dommages juste avant la moisson et de nombreuses usines et installations de télécommunications ont été totalement ou partiellement détruites. Le 3 juillet, le Gouvernement de la Roumanie a décrété l'état de nécessité et a ordonné la mobilisation générale pour lutter contre les inondations. La gravité de la situation a amené la Croix-Rouge de Roumanie à demander le 10 juillet du secours à la Ligue des Sociétés de Croix-Rouge et, le 11 juillet, la Croix-Rouge canadienne lui a fait don de \$7,500.



CANADA

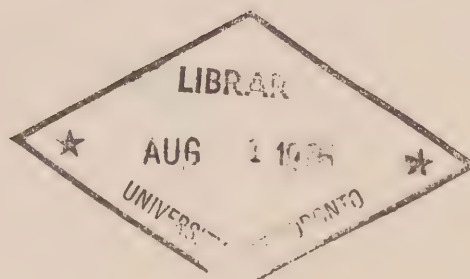
Communiqué

No. 60

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
17:00 HOURS, JULY 21, 1975

Government
Publications

CONVENTION BETWEEN CANADA AND ISRAEL
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION AND THE
PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT
TO TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs wishes to announce the signing today of an Agreement between Canada and Israel for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital. The Agreement was signed today in Ottawa by the Minister of Finance, Honourable John N. Turner on behalf of Canada and the Ambassador of Israel to Canada, His Excellency Theodor Meron on behalf of Israel.

After the 1971 Canadian tax reform, the Minister of Finance indicated that it would be necessary to revise existing tax treaties and to negotiate a large number of others. In the case of the Convention with Israel, talks started in the spring of 1973 and representatives of Departments of Finance of both countries have met on many occasions since then and have reached an agreement on the text of a draft Convention; this Convention, the signature of which takes place today, is the third one signed by Canada since tax reform.

The Convention, the text of which is patterned on the draft Double Taxation Convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), can be divided into seven different parts: Scope (Articles 1 and 2); Definitions (Articles 3 to 5); Taxation of Income (Articles 6 to 21); Taxation of Capital (Article 22); Elimination of Double Taxation (Article 23); Special Provisions (Articles 24 to 28); and Final Provisions (Articles 29 and 30).

It can be noted that in the case of dividends, branch profits, royalties, and interests paid to non-residents a general rate of withholding tax of 15% will apply. The Convention also provides for a limited number of exceptions in the case of interest and royalties.

The Convention will enter into force only on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.



CANADA

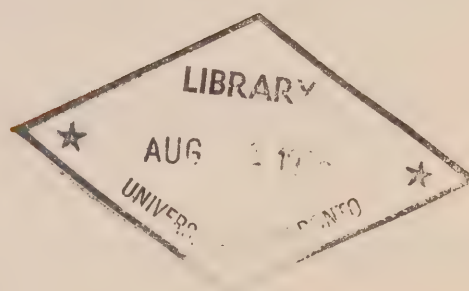
Communiqué

No. 61

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 22, 1975

Government
Publications

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces the following diplomatic appointments which will take effect over the course of the summer:

Mr. William Edward Bauer, 49, of Welland, Ontario, to be Ambassador to Thailand.

Mr. Bauer (B.A., M.A., Queen's University) has served abroad in Warsaw (1953-55), in Hanoi with the ICSC (1955), Rome (1959-61), and Geneva as Advisor to the Canadian Delegation to the International Conference on the Settlement of the Laotian Question (1961-62) and with the Permanent Mission of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva (1962-64). More recently he was Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington (1967-70), and in 1970 was named Director of the Staff Relations and Compensation Division in the Department of External Affairs. Since 1974 he has been the Director of the Pacific Division.

Mr. Bauer replaces the late Mr. Godfrey Hearn who died in March, 1975.

Mr. Michel de Goumois, 40, of Quebec City, to be Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, with concurrent accreditation to Niger.

Mr. de Goumois (B.A., Collège Saint-Charles-Garnier; LL.L., Laval University), was posted previously to Karachi (1960-61), Laos and Vietnam with the ICSC (1961), London (1963-66). From 1968 to 1971, Mr. de Goumois was Counsellor to Canadian Embassies in Francophone countries of Africa, with residence in Dakar. Since 1971 Mr. de Goumois has been the Director of the Francophone Institutions Division in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. de Goumois replaces Mr. Gilles Mathieu who returns to Canada to take up a position with the Treasury Board.

Mr. John Arnold Irwin, 58, of Watrous, Saskatchewan, to be Ambassador to the Philippines.

Mr. Irwin (B.A., University of Saskatchewan) has served abroad in Dublin, Djakarta and Cairo, and is a former Canadian Ambassador to Poland (1963-65) and High Commissioner to Tanzania (1967-71), Zambia (1968-71) and Mauritius (1970-71). He is currently the Director of the Inspection Services Division in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Irwin replaces Mr. Frank Borden Clark, who will be rejoining the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Mr. William Jones, 51, of Laflèche, Quebec, to be Ambassador to Iraq.

Mr. Jones (B. Comm., McGill University) has served abroad with the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in Bonn (1952-53), New Delhi (1955-57), Washington (1957-59), Rio de Janeiro (1959-64) and Johannesburg. Since 1971 Mr. Jones has been Minister (Commercial) with the Canadian Embassy in Bonn.

Mr. Jones becomes the first Canadian Ambassador to be resident in Baghdad.

Mr. Maurice Schwarzmnn, 54 born in Malaga, Spain, to be Ambassador to Venezuela with concurrent accreditation to the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Schwarzmnn, (B.A., M.A., University of Toronto) a former Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (1964-72) has served abroad as Minister (Economic) in Washington (1959-64) and has been Ambassador to Mexico since 1972. He replaces Mr. Clarence Joseph Van Tighem, who is being transferred to Milan, Italy, as Consul General.



No. 62

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 28, 1975

Government
Publications

Communiqué

CANADA TO SALUTE AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL
AT 1976 TOURNAMENT OF ROSES PARADE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, is pleased to announce that Canada has accepted an invitation to participate in the 1976 "Bicentennial" Tournament of Roses Parade. The Tournament Festivities have been designated as the official "kickoff" event for the United States' 200th Birthday by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Canada, as a close neighbour and friend to the United States, will present at the Parade a bicentennial salute to the American people. The special "All Canada Salute" seven-unit section, a first in the Rose Parade history, will be composed of units sponsored by two Canadian cities (Calgary and Montreal), two provinces (Quebec and Nova Scotia), and all Canada units sponsored by the Government of Canada.

A floral banner and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride will head the Canadian Bicentennial Salute segment. The city of Calgary and the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia are sponsoring individual floats again while Montreal will enter a float in the Parade for the first time. Interspersed among the floats will be two bands - the first "All Canada Pipe Band" composed of 140 pipers and drummers from all parts of Canada -- from British Columbia to Nova Scotia -- and the "Scarlet and Brass" Canadian Forces Band composed of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry of Calgary and the "Vandoos" the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment of Quebec.

The famous Tournament of Roses Parade is telecast nationally in the United States and presents a unique opportunity to convey greetings from Canada to the people of every State in the American Union at the outset of the Bicentennial Year.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 63
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JULY 28, 1975
LE 28 JUILLET 1975

Government
Publications

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF ICELAND TO CANADA

VISITE DU PRÉSIDENT DE L'ISLANDE AU CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces that the President of Iceland, Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Einar Agustsson, will visit Canada informally from July 30 to August 10, 1975 to participate in celebrations in Manitoba and British Columbia marking the centenary of Icelandic settlement in Canada. Dr. Eldjarn will stop over briefly in Ottawa as guest of the Governor General.

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Le ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce que le Président de l'Islande, M. Kristjan Eldjarn, accompagné du ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Einar Agustsson, séjournera au Canada du 30 juillet au 10 août 1975. M. Eldjarn se rendra au Manitoba et en Colombie-Britannique pour participer aux activités commémorant le centenaire de l'établissement des Islandais au Canada. Il fera également un bref séjour à Ottawa, où il sera l'hôte du Gouverneur général.



CANADA

Communiqué

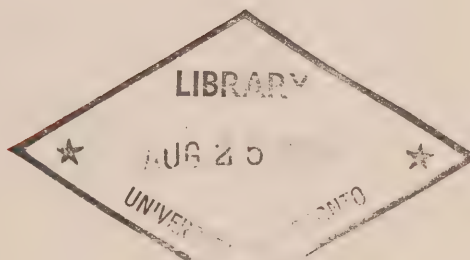
No. 64

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JULY 28, 1975

Communication
Publication

CANADIAN RESPONSE TO THE I.J.C.'s
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON WATER QUALITY
IN THE GREAT LAKES



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Since the signing of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement by the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States on April 15, 1972, Canada and the United States have been developing and implementing programmes and other measures designed to meet the specific water quality objectives set out in the Agreement. The International Joint Commission, charged with the responsibility to report on progress toward meeting these objectives, observed in its Second Annual Report on Great Lakes Water Quality that substantial overall progress is in fact taking place despite the increase in population and economic activity in the Great Lakes Basin since 1972. The Commission also concluded that there is reason to believe that the increasing rate of degradation of the most polluted lakes, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, may have been halted.

The Government of Canada, in close consultation and co-operation with the Government of Ontario, recently completed a comprehensive review of Great Lakes water quality matters, and conveyed to the I.J.C. a combined Canadian response to the recommendations to governments contained in the Commission's valuable report. The Canadian response sets out the specific status of Canadian programmes, both federal and provincial, which relate to the Commission's recommendations. In addition to its examination of existing programmes and those expected to be implemented over the 1975-79 period, the response reaffirms that the Governments of Canada and Ontario continue to give high priority to Great Lakes programmes and to encourage co-operation at all levels of government in order to reach the water quality objectives of the Agreement between Canada and the United States.

Copies of the I.J.C. report and the Canadian response may be obtained through the I.J.C. Office, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa.



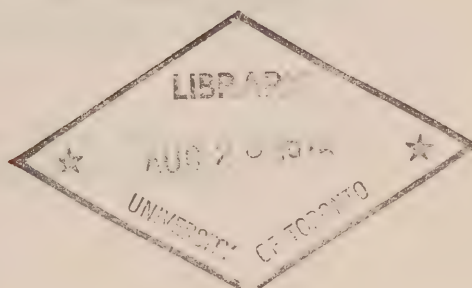
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 65

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 1, 1975

CANADA/GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Following an exchange of notes on December 22, 1972 and January 3, 1973 and subsequent negotiations, the Government of Canada and the Government of the German Democratic Republic have issued the following communiqué:

Desiring to develop relations between Canada and the German Democratic Republic, in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, the Governments of the two countries have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries as of August 1, 1975 and to exchange diplomatic representatives with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at a mutually convenient time.

The Governments of the two countries will apply the provisions of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations of April 18, 1961 to the diplomatic relations between Canada and the German Democratic Republic. On the basis of reciprocity the two Governments will facilitate the establishment of their missions in accordance with their respective laws and regulations.

The two Governments agree that, following the establishment of diplomatic relations, consultations shall begin as soon as possible on the question of trade relations between the two countries and the possible negotiation of a trade agreement. They also agree to open talks at an early stage on consular and related matters, such as citizenship, travel and associated humanitarian questions, bearing in mind particularly the terms and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act of August 1, 1975.

Further talks will be held on other matters of joint interest at mutually convenient times.



CANADA

Communiqué

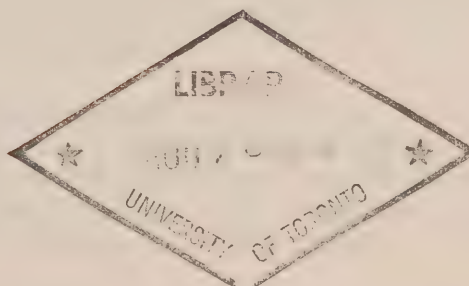
No. 66
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
AUGUST 7, 1975
LE 7 AOUT 1975

Government
Publication

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS
EMERGENCY FORCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE À LA FORCE
D'URGENCE DES NATIONS UNIES AU MOYEN-ORIENT



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the government has responded positively to a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations that Canada continue its participation in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) for a further period of three months, until October 24, 1975. He noted that the presence of peacekeeping forces in the area constituted a vital element of stability while efforts to find a political solution were pursued, and that Canada's contribution to the Emergency Force was important for its effectiveness.

Canada shares with Poland the task of providing logistic support for UNEF, which is carried out in conjunction with similar duties with UNDOF. The total strength of the Canadian contingent serving with the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East is approximately 1,000 personnel, of whom some 850 are with UNEF in the Sinai and the remaining 150 are with UNDOF on the Golan Heights.

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Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'Honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui, qu'à la demande du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, le Gouvernement accepte de prolonger de trois mois, soit jusqu'au 24 octobre 1975, la participation du Canada à la Force d'urgence des Nations Unies au Moyen-Orient. Ce faisant, monsieur MacEachen souligne l'élément vital de stabilité que constitue la présence des forces de l'ONU dans cette zone alors que des efforts se poursuivent en vue de trouver une solution politique aux problèmes du Moyen-Orient.

La contribution canadienne est nécessaire au fonctionnement efficace de la Force d'urgence. Effectuée concurremment avec des attributions similaires auprès de la FNUOD, le Canada partage, avec la Pologne, la fonction de soutien logistique auprès de la Force de dégagement.

Les effectifs du contingent canadien de la Force de maintien de la Paix des Nations Unies sont d'environ un millier d'hommes, soit quelques 150 avec la Force chargée d'observer le dégagement sur les hauteurs du Golan et 850 avec la Force d'urgence dans le Sinai.



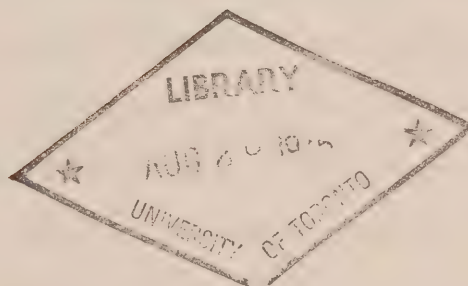
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 67

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE ~~Government~~
AUGUST 8, 1975 ~~Public~~

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CANADA/SPAIN
DISCUSSIONS OF FISHERIES MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN,
OTTAWA, CANADA
AUGUST 6-7, 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Officials of the Spanish and Canadian Governments met at Ottawa on August 6 and 7 to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern to the two countries.

Both sides recognized that it was imperative to ensure strict fulfillment of obligations assumed under the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), particularly in light of serious declines in the stocks. The Spanish officials indicated that they had recently met with representatives of the Spanish fishing fleet to bring about improved compliance with ICNAF regulations and increased biological sampling of catches to help assess the state of the stocks and the yields they can support. It was agreed that under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement steps would be taken to enable Spanish fisheries inspectors to work with Canadian inspectors in securing improved compliance with ICNAF regulations. A new system of rapid communication between Canadian and Spanish fisheries officials will be put into operation to deal with possible violations. Early consideration will be given to designating a Spanish authority in the Northwest Atlantic with whom Canadian fisheries officials could deal on a day-to-day basis with regard to enforcement questions and other related matters.

Particular attention was given to the problem of discards of by-catches, and methods of dealing with this matter were explored.

The two sides reviewed the Canadian proposals for the conservation and management of fish stocks off Canada's Atlantic coast first advanced at the June 1975 meeting of ICNAF and scheduled for further discussion at the special ICNAF meeting to be held at Montreal in September. The Canadian side stressed the importance Canada attaches to these proposals and their possible implications for the future of ICNAF.

Both sides attached great importance to their future cooperation in the field of fisheries. They expressed their readiness to meet at an early opportunity in order to consider the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Spanish fleet in waters off Canada's Atlantic coast, taking into account anticipated legal and jurisdictional changes in the regime of fisheries management in such waters and relevant provisions of the 1972 Canada/Spain Fisheries Agreement.

The Spanish delegation was chaired by Mr. Jaime Manuel y Pinies, Director General of Fisheries, Ministry of Commerce; the chairman of the Canadian delegation was Mr. L.H. Legault, Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Department of the Environment.



CANADA

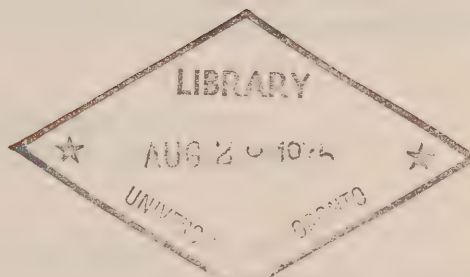
Communiqué

No. 68

For IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 13, 1975

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE SIXTH SESSION
OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF YOUTH
AND SPORT FROM FRENCH-SPEAKING STATES

KIGALI, AUGUST 21 TO 23, 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada will be represented at the sixth session of the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport from French-speaking States to be held in Kigali (Rwanda) from August 21st to 23rd. The Chairman of the Canadian delegation will be Mr. Paul Phaneuf, Québec Minister of State, Responsible for the Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports; the Vice-Chairman will be Mr. Pierre de Bané, Parliamentary Secretary to the Canadian Minister of Urban Affairs. The Canadian delegation will consist of the following:

CANADIAN DELEGATION

Chairman

Mr. Paul Phaneuf
Québec Minister of State
Responsible for the Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports

Vice-Chairman

Mr. Pierre de Bané
Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Canadian Minister of Urban Affairs

Québec

Mr. Yves Bélanger
Deputy Minister, Office of the High Commissioner for Youth, Recreation and Sports

New Brunswick

Mr. Jean-Pierre Ouellet
Minister of Youth and Sports

Manitoba

Mr. René E. Toupin
Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs

Advisers

Mr. Raymond Bornais
Adviser
Office of the High Commissioner for Youth,
Recreation and Sports (Québec)

Mr. Michel Chaloult
Director of International Organizations
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs (Québec)

Mr. Claude Lacasse
Adviser
Department of Health and Welfare

Mr. Paul Ladouceur
Adviser
Canadian International Development Agency

Mr. Fernand Landry
Director, Department of Physical Education
Université Laval (Québec)

Mr. Claude Laverdure
Francophone Institutions Division
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Normand Martin
Deputy Minister
Department of Youth and Sports (New Brunswick)

Mr. Gaston Périard
Francophone Institutions Division
Department of External Affairs

Mr. Gaétan Ste-Marie
Minister's Office
Office of the High Commissioner for Youth,
Recreation and Sports (Québec)

Adviser outside delegation

Mr. Paul Rolland
Minister's Office
Office of the High Commissioner for Youth,
Recreation and Sports (Québec).



CANADA

Communiqué

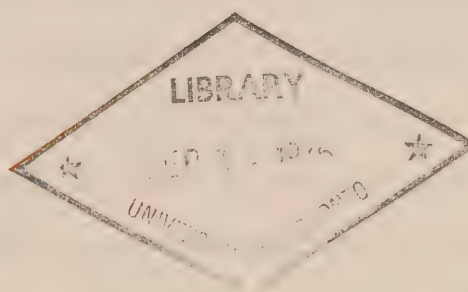
No. 69

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 21, 1975

Government
Publications

35TH SESSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION
(UNESCO)
IN GENEVA

AUGUST 27 - SEPTEMBER 4 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces that a Canadian delegation will participate in the thirty-fifth session of the International Conference on Education, from August 27 to September 4, 1975.

The delegation will consist of the following persons:

The Honourable W. Bennett Campbell, Head of the Delegation,
Minister of Education of Prince Edward Island

The Honourable Eileen E. Dailly,
Minister of Education of British Columbia

Mr. J. F. Kinlin,
Assistant Deputy-Minister of Education of Ontario

Mr. Raymond Beauchemin,
Secretary General of Association canadienne
d'Education de langue française

Mr. Norman Goble,
Secretary General of Canadian Teachers' Federation

Mr. John Millons, Department of the Secretary of State.

The delegation will be assisted by an officer from the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

The International Conference on Education is organized jointly by the International Bureau of Education (I.B.E.) and UNESCO and is held biennially. The Conference presents an opportunity for the examination of the state of education throughout the world as well as focussing on a specific education-related theme at each session. The principal theme on this session's agenda is "The changing role of the teacher and its influence on preparation for the profession and on in-service training".



CANADA

Communiqué

Government
Publications

No. 70

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 25, 1975

APPOINTMENT TO IDRC BOARD OF GOVERNORS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the appointment of John Milton Bell of Saskatoon to the 21-member Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre.

The new Governor is Associate Dean (Research) of the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. Born in Islay, Alberta in 1922, Mr. Bell holds a doctorate in animal husbandry from Cornell University and has been on the staff of the University of Saskatchewan for 27 years. An Officer of the Order of Canada since 1972 and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada since 1974, he is Chairman of the Canada Committee on Animal Nutrition and of the joint U.S. National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council of Canada's Subcommittee on Laboratory Animal Nutrition, as well as of the Research Committee, Rapeseed Association of Canada.

The International Development Research Centre is a public corporation established by Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of developing countries.

In accordance with the Act, Governors are appointed by the Parliament of Canada for a four-year term on a rotating basis to ensure a measure of continuity.

Eleven of the Governors, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, must be Canadian citizens. It has become practice to draw the other ten Governors from among people in other countries who have made notable contributions in the field of international development. Six of them are from developing countries.

The Governors of this autonomous corporation meet twice-yearly to formulate policies of the Centre and to approve projects. The next meeting of the Board of Governors will be held September 26-27 in Ottawa. During the Centre's five years of operation, the IDRC Board has approved support for 274 projects involving grants totalling \$51.9 million.

- 30 -

-- A list of the members of the IDRC Board of Governors follows.

Members of the Board of Governors are:

Louis Rasminsky, Chairman,
Louis Berlinguet, Vice-Chairman (Quebec),
W. David Hopper, President and Chief Executive Officer,
Manucher Agah (Iran),
Aklilu Habte (Ethiopia),
Pierre Bauchet (France),
Roger A. Blais (Montreal),
Sir John Crawford (Australia),
Norman T. Currie (Toronto),
Paul Gérin-Lajoie (President of the Canadian International
Development Agency, Ottawa),
Peter G. Green (Halifax),
Ilunga Kabongo (Zaire),
Archie R. Micay (Winnipeg),
R. Stephen Milne (Vancouver),
Rex M. Nettleford (Jamaica),
T. W. Schultz (Chicago),
Dr. Soedjatmoko (Indonesia),
Victor L. Urquidi (Mexico),
Sir Geoffrey Wilson (England),
William C. Winegard (Guelph),
J. Milton Bell (Saskatoon).

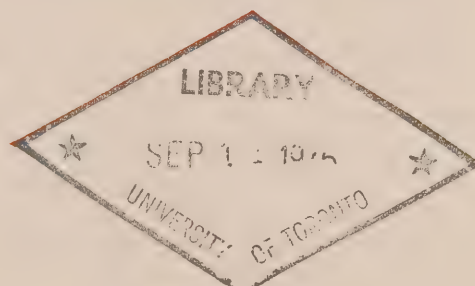


No. 71

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 25, 1975.

Government
Publication

APPOINTMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces the following appointments which will take effect over the course of the summer.

Mr. Robert Key Thomson, 57, originally from Aldergrove, British Columbia, to be High Commissioner to Singapore.

Mr. Thomson (B. Comm., McGill) has served abroad with the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in Bombay (1948-50), Singapore (1950-51), Karachi (1953-57), Vienna (1957-62), Hong Kong (1962-66) and, since 1970, as Consul General and Senior Trade Commissioner in Milan. Mr. Thomson, a former General Director of the Trade Commissioner Service (1968-69), will be the first Canadian High Commissioner to Singapore.

Mr. James Edward Hyndman, 50, originally from Nantes (France) to be Ambassador to Cuba with concurrent accreditation to Haiti.

Mr. Hyndman (B.A. McGill; Diploma, Institut d'Etudes politiques, Paris) has served abroad in Vienna (1954-56), Paris (NATO 1956-58) and Bonn (1961-65). Since 1973 he has been Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Hyndman replaces Mr. Malcolm Bow who returns to Canada to take up a position at External Affairs headquarters.

Mr. Robert W. McLaren, 48, originally of Windsor, Ontario, to be High Commissioner to Tanzania, with concurrent accreditation to Mauritius and the Somali Democratic Republic.

Mr. McLaren (B.A., University of Western Ontario; Graduate Studies in Economics, St. John's College, Cambridge) was employed for some years with the National Research Council and the Ministry of Transport, before joining the Canadian International Development Agency in 1965 as Senior Planner for the South and Southeast Asia Bilateral Assistance Programmes. In 1968, he became acting Director of the Advisers Division; in 1969, Director of the Education Division; and, in 1970, Director of the Operations Branch in the Asia Division. He has been Canadian High Commissioner to Bangladesh since 1973.

Mr. McLaren replaces Mr. James R. Barker whose appointment as Chief of Protocol in the Department of External Affairs was announced earlier.

Mr. Willard George Pybus, 53, originally of Kitscoty, Alberta, to be Consul General in Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Pybus (B.A., M.A., University of Alberta) has served abroad with the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in The Hague (1950-54), London (1954-56), Tokyo (1956-59) and in Washington (1968-73). Since 1973 Mr. Pybus has been Minister Counsellor (Economic) in the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Pybus replaces Mr. G. A. Browne who has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Christian Hardy, 52, originally of Montreal, to be Deputy High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Hardy (B.A., Laval; B.S.S., M.S.S., Laval) has served abroad in Chicago (1951-54), Rio de Janeiro (1954-57) and Paris (1960-63). He is a former Canadian Ambassador to Lebanon, Jordan and Syria (1967-69), Brazil (1969-71) and Algeria (1971-73). Since 1973 he has been at External Affairs Headquarters as Director General of Personnel, and Special Adviser to the Under-Secretary on Foreign Service Appointments and Related Policies.

Mr. Hardy replaces Mr. Pierre-André Bissonnette who will take up an assignment at External Affairs headquarters.

Mr. Pierre-André Bissonnette, 50, originally of Montreal, to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Bissonnette (B.A., Laval; LL.L., University of Montreal; Docteur ès Sciences Politiques, University of Geneva; Member of the Quebec Bar), has served abroad in Brussels (1954-57), Kuala Lumpur (1959-62) and in Paris (NATO) (1962-66). Between 1966-72 he was Director of the Defence Liaison (1) Division, Legal Adviser and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (December, 1969). Since 1972 Mr. Bissonnette has been Deputy High Commissioner at the Canadian High Commission in London.

Mr. Peter Milburn Towe, 52, originally from London, Ontario, to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Towe (B.A., University of Western Ontario; M.A., Queen's) has served in posts abroad in Washington (1949-53), Bonn (1956-58) and as Counsellor to the Canadian Delegation to NATO and to the OEEC (1958-60). After a period as Deputy Director General of the External Aid office, he was assigned in 1967 to the Canadian Embassy in Washington as Minister (Economic) and, since 1972, has been Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the OECD.

Mr. William Edward Bauer, 49, originally of Welland, Ontario, and whose appointment as Ambassador to Thailand was announced on July 22, 1975, to be concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Laos.

Mr. Michel de Goumois, 40, originally of Quebec City, and whose appointment as Ambassador to the Ivory Coast and Niger was announced earlier, to be concurrently accredited to Upper Volta.



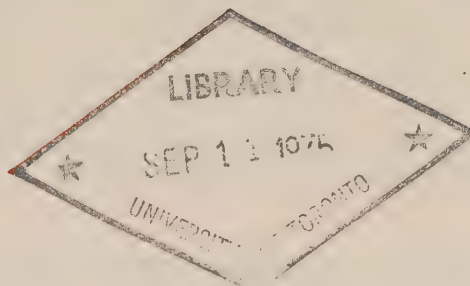
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 72

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 28, 1975



FISHERIES:

CANADA/USSR

AGREED RECORD OF UNDERSTANDING

AUGUST 27, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Canadian and Soviet delegations met at Ottawa from August 25 to 27, 1975 to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern.

Both sides recognized that it was imperative to ensure strict adherence to and implementation of measures agreed within the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), particularly in light of the urgent need to maintain and restore the stocks. The Canadian and Soviet delegations agreed to establish new methods of cooperation to achieve this result.

Following a review of past differences in this field, the two sides undertook to develop procedures that would lead to a common understanding of catch information on which implementation of quotas is based, and that would ensure that future differences, should any arise, could be satisfactorily and promptly resolved.

To this end technical experts of the two countries will meet from time to time for further consultations and coordination of information, with the next such meeting to be held in September. It was agreed to recommend to the two governments the establishment of a "Joint Fisheries Consultative Commission" to carry out, inter alia, the following functions:

- a) to review problems referred to it by the two governments regarding the implementation of agreed measures, and to make recommendations for the resolution of such problems;
- b) to facilitate the coordination of statistical and scientific information;
- c) to improve bilateral cooperation under the ICNAF Scheme of Joint International Enforcement;
- d) to provide for an improved exchange of information with regard to areas of concentration of fishing operations of both countries and promote other cooperative measures for the purpose of preventing damage to fishing gear and of facilitating the settlement of any claims arising from such damage;
- e) other functions that may be assigned to it by the two governments.

In connection with the establishment of the proposed Joint Commission, the two sides further agreed to ensure the prompt discontinuance of a fishery when the national quota allocation for the stock in question has been taken. Upon the effective establishment of such provisions and the other procedures referred to above, Soviet fishing vessels will be granted renewed access to Canada's Atlantic ports.

It was understood that the role of the proposed Commission would have to be reexamined in the light of future developments in fisheries relations between the two countries.

Both sides attached great importance to their future cooperation in the field of fisheries. They expressed their readiness to meet at an early opportunity in order to consider the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Soviet fleet in waters off Canada's coasts, taking into account anticipated legal and jurisdictional changes in the regime of fisheries management in such waters and traditional Soviet fishing.

The two sides reviewed the Canadian proposals for the conservation and management of fish stocks off Canada's Atlantic coast first advanced at the June 1975 meeting of ICNAF and scheduled for further discussion at the special ICNAF meeting to be held at Montreal in September. The Canadian side stressed the importance Canada attaches to these proposals and their possible implications for the future of ICNAF.

The Soviet delegation was chaired by Mr. Aleksey A. Volkov, Deputy Chief of External Relations Department, Ministry of Fisheries; the chairman of the Canadian delegation was Mr. L.H. Legault, Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Department of the Environment.



CANADA

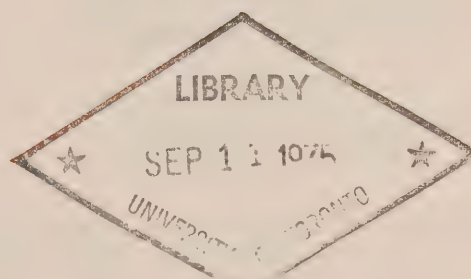
Communiqué

No. 73

document
publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 29, 1975

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE
7TH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the 7th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which will convene at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Monday, September 1. Mr. Allan J. MacEachen will be the chairman of the Delegation. The other members will be:

Dr. Saul F. Rae	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York
Mr. Herb Breau	Member of Parliament, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
Mr. D.D. Tansley	Senior Vice-President, Multilateral Programs Branch Canadian International Development Agency
Miss P.A. McDougall	Director General Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs Department of External Affairs
Mr. G.F. Bruce	Deputy Permanent Representative and Minister to the United Nations, New York
Mr. A.L. Halliday	Acting General Director Office of General Relations Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Mr. R.J. Martin	Acting Director International Programmes Division Department of Finance

Some members of the Standing Committee for External Affairs and National Defence will participate in the 7th Special Session as Parliamentary Observers. These Members of Parliament are:

Mr. Hugh Anderson, M.P. for Comox-Alberni
Mr. Andrew Brewin, M.P. for Greenwood
Mr. Lloyd Francis, M.P. for Ottawa-West
Mr. David MacDonald, M.P. for Egmont

Mr. Irénée Pelletier, M.P. for Sherbrooke

Mr. Douglas Roche, M.P. for Edmonton-Strathcona

Advisors will be provided by the Department of External Affairs and by other Departments as required.



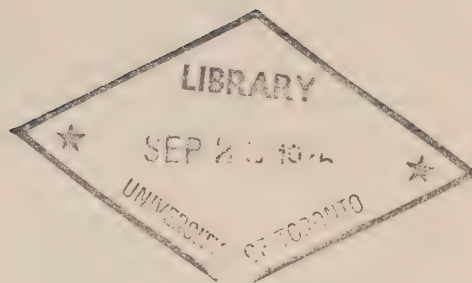
CANADA

Communique

No. 74

For IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 8, 1975



JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ ON CANADA/PORTUGAL
DISCUSSIONS OF FISHERIES MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN
OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 4 - 5, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Portuguese and Canadian delegations met at Ottawa on September 4 and 5 to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern to the two countries.

Both sides recognized that it was imperative to ensure strict fulfillment of obligations assumed under the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), particularly in light of serious declines in the stocks. The Portuguese delegation indicated that they were taking measures to improve their fishing vessel log-books to bring about a fuller reporting of discarded by-catches, and that they would be intensifying their sampling program to improve the assessment of the state of the stocks and the yields they can support. It was agreed that under the ICNAF scheme of Joint International Enforcement steps would be taken to enable Portuguese fisheries inspectors to work with Canadian inspectors in securing improved compliance with ICNAF regulations.

The Portuguese delegation announced the intention of their Government to designate in the near future a Portuguese fisheries official stationed in St. John's, Newfoundland. The representative would deal directly with Canadian fisheries authorities on a day-to-day basis, with regard to the implementation of conservation measures and their enforcement and other related matters.

It was agreed that officials of the two sides would meet from time to time, as needed to:

- a) review problems raised by either Government regarding the implementation of agreed measures, and to make recommendations for the resolution of such problems;
- b) facilitate the coordination of statistical and scientific information;
- c) improve bilateral cooperation on fisheries matters of mutual interest.

The two delegations reviewed the Canadian proposals for the conservation and management of fish stocks off Canada's Atlantic coast first advanced at the June 1975 meeting of ICNAF and scheduled for further discussion at the special ICNAF meeting to be held at Montréal September 22-28. The Canadian side stressed the importance Canada attaches to these proposals and their possible implications for the future of ICNAF.

Both delegations attached great importance to their future cooperation in the field of fisheries. The Portuguese delegation stated that, as long as the conservation and rational utilization of the living resources of the sea are assured in the general interests of mankind, Portugal recognizes to Canada, as a coastal state, economic rights, in an area beyond and adjacent to waters now under its fisheries jurisdiction, in accordance with the consensus emerging from the Third United Nations Conference of the Law of the Sea. The two sides expressed their readiness to meet at an early opportunity in order to consider the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Portuguese fleet in waters off Canada's Atlantic coast, taking into account anticipated legal and jurisdictional changes in the regime of fisheries management in such waters and relevant provisions of the 1972 Canada/Portugal Fisheries Agreement.

The Portuguese delegation was chaired by Captain J. C. E. Cardoso, Director General, Fisheries General Administration; the chairman of the Canadian delegation was Dr. M. P. Shepard, Director, International Fisheries Policy, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Department of the Environment.

September 5, 1975.



Communiqué

No. 75
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMEDIATE

Gouvernement
Publications

SEPTEMBER 15, 1975
LE 15 SEPTEMBRE 1975

VISIT TO CANADA OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF YUGOSLAVIA
SEPTEMBER 17 - 19, 1975

VISITE DU MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES DE YOUGOSLAVIE
17 - 19 SEPTEMBRE 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Milos Minic, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, will visit Canada this week. The announcement was made today by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen. Mr. Minic will arrive in Ottawa September 17 and will have talks with Mr. MacEachen on September 18 and 19.

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L'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, annonçait aujourd'hui que M. Milos Minic, vice-président du Conseil exécutif fédéral et Secrétaire fédéral des Affaires étrangères de la République fédérale socialiste de la Yougoslavie, sera en visite au Canada cette semaine. M. Minic arrivera à Ottawa le 17 septembre et s'entretiendra avec M. MacEachen les 18 et 19 septembre.



No. 76

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1975.

Government
Publications

Communiqué

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces the following appointments which will take effect over the course of the next few weeks.

Mr. James C. Langley, 53, originally from Ottawa, to be Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Langley (B.A., M.A., Oxford; M.A. University of Toronto) is a former Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs (1966-70) who has seen service abroad in Brussels, Indochina and Washington. Mr. Langley served in Paris as Permanent Representative of Canada to the OECD (1962-65) and in Brussels as Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg and, most recently, to the European Communities (1970-75).

Mr. Langley replaces Mr. Maurice Schwarzmann whose appointment as Ambassador to Venezuela was announced earlier.

Mr. Albert F. Hart, 55, originally of Toronto, to be Ambassador to Poland. Mr. Hart (B.A. University of Toronto) has served abroad in Warsaw, Belgrade, Berlin and Moscow. From 1966-68 he served as High Commissioner to Ghana. Subsequently he was Special Assistant to Mr. Pearson as Chairman of the Commission on International Development (1968-69) and, thereafter, Commissioner with the ICSC in Vietnam and Laos. Since 1971 Mr. Hart has been Director-General of the Bureau of Security and Intelligence Liaison in the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Hart replaces Mr. John A. McCordick who returns to duty at the Departmental Headquarters.

Mr. Pierre Garceau, 42, originally from Three Rivers, Quebec, to be Ambassador to Colombia.

Mr. Garceau (B.A., Seminaire de Trois Rivières; LL.L., Laval University; Member of the Quebec Bar) joined the Canadian International Development Agency in 1968, becoming, in 1972, Director of the Francophone Africa Division. During the past year Mr. Garceau has been on educational leave at the London (Eng.) Graduate School of Business Studies.

Mr. Garceau replaces Mr. Sidney Freifeld who is retiring from the Department.

Mr. William Thomas Delworth, 46, originally from Toronto, to be Ambassador to Hungary.

Mr. Delworth (B.A., M.A., University of Toronto) has served abroad in Stockholm, Saigon and Hanoi. He became Ambassador to Indonesia in 1970 and, in 1974, was appointed Ambassador and Head of the Canadian Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He becomes the first Canadian Ambassador to be resident in Budapest and will continue to monitor events pertaining and subsequent to Stage III of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Mr. Claude Châtillon, 58, originally of Ottawa, to be Ambassador to Cameroon. Mr. Châtillon (B.A., L. Ph., University of Ottawa) has served abroad in New York, New Delhi, Paris, Seattle, Boston and Madrid. Since 1970 he has been associated with consular affairs in External Affairs Headquarters, since 1972 as Director of the Consular Policy Division.

Mr. Châtillon replaces Mr. Pierre Asselin who retired earlier this year.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 77

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 16, 1975

Government
Publications

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE
30TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today the composition of the Canadian Delegation to the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which will convene at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, September 16. Allan J. MacEachen will be the Chairman of the Delegation. The other members will be:

Dr. S. F. Rae	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York
Honourable R.D. Stanbury	Member of Parliament
Mrs. M. Masson	
Mr. L. Duclos	Member of Parliament
Mr. W.H. Barton	Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations, Geneva
Mr.A.J.Matheson	High Commissioner of Canada to Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. M. Baudouin	Ambassador of Canada to Morocco
Mr. M.D. Copithorne	Director General, Bureau of Legal Affairs, Department of External Affairs

Advisers will be provided by the Department of External Affairs and by other Departments as required.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 78

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 16, 1975

Classified
Publication

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ ON CANADA-NORWAY
DISCUSSIONS ON FISHERIES MATTERS
OF MUTAL CONCERN,
OSLO, SEPTEMBER 15-16, 1975



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Officials of the Canadian and Norwegian Governments met at Oslo on September 15th and 16th, 1975 to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern.

The talks were based on the common concern of both the Canadian and Norwegian sides for the welfare of their coastal communities and the rational management, conservation and utilization of the living resources of their coastal waters.

Both sides attached great importance to their future co-operation in the field of fisheries, taking into account the anticipated extension of the limits of their national fisheries jurisdiction and their desire to promote the orderly development of the Law of the Sea. The two sides recognized that pursuant to relevant principles of international law, Canada and Norway as coastal states have special rights and obligations in respect of the conservation and management of the living resources in areas beyond and adjacent to waters now under their fisheries jurisdiction, in accordance with the consensus now emerging from the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference. They considered it imperative and appropriate to establish now the principles upon which their mutual fisheries relations shall be conducted in future, pursuant to and in accordance with developing principles of international law. They also considered it desirable to co-ordinate and harmonize their actions in extending their respective areas of fisheries jurisdiction.

The two sides agreed to enter into formal negotiations at an early date with a view to elaborating a bilateral agreement on the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Norwegian fleet, under Canadian regulation and control, in areas under future Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic Coast, taking into account the anticipated extension of the limits of jurisdiction through the establishment of an economic zone or through the extension of fishery limits to 200 nautical miles. They reviewed in a preliminary way the broad outlines of such an agreement, noting the existence of bilateral agreements between the two governments concerning fisheries and sealing which would continue to be operative according to their terms and in respect of the areas to which they apply.

In the light of the serious declines in stocks in the area covered by the International Convention for the North West Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) and the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (NEAFC), the two sides recognized that urgent and effective action is needed to preserve the fisheries in other areas for the benefit of coastal fishermen and the world at large.

They reviewed Canadian proposals for the conservation and management of the fish stocks off the Canadian Atlantic Coast. These proposals were first advanced at the June 1975 meeting of ICNAF and are scheduled for further discussion at the special ICNAF meeting to be held at Montreal in September. They involve a substantial reduction in foreign fishing effort for groundfish, a reduction in the total allowable catch of threatened stocks and higher quotas for the coastal state in accordance with its harvesting capacity. The Canadian side stressed the importance Canada attaches to securing agreement on these proposals. The Norwegian side emphasized that a substantial reduction in fishing effort is required both in the NEAFC and in the ICNAF areas. Norway would continue to work actively for solutions reflecting this need, and would at the ICNAF meeting later this month maintain its broad support for Canada's efforts.

The Canadian side was composed of L.H. Legault, Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Department of the Environment as Chairman, and M.B. Phillips, Department of External Affairs.

The Chairman of the Norwegian side was H. Vindenes, Deputy Director General, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

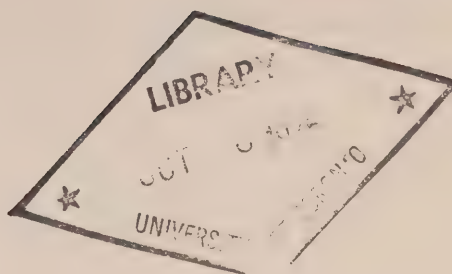


No. 79
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1975

LE 18 SEPTEMBRE 1975



VISIT TO POLAND OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 4, 1975

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
EN POLOGNE
DU 29 SEPTEMBRE AU 4 OCTOBRE 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, will pay an official visit to Poland from September 29 to October 4 at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Stefan Olszowski. Included in the itinerary will be stops in the Polish cities of Gdansk, Krakow and Katowice. Official talks will be held on a full range of multilateral and bilateral subjects of mutual interest to Poland and Canada.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, sera en visite officielle en Pologne du 29 septembre au 4 octobre, sur l'invitation du ministre polonais des Affaires étrangères, M. Stefan Olszowski. Le Secrétaire d'Etat s'arrêtera notamment dans les villes polonaises de Gdansk, de Cracovie et de Katowice. Au cours d'entretiens officiels, il abordera avec les autorités polonaises toutes les questions multilatérales et bilatérales qui intéressent la Pologne et le Canada.

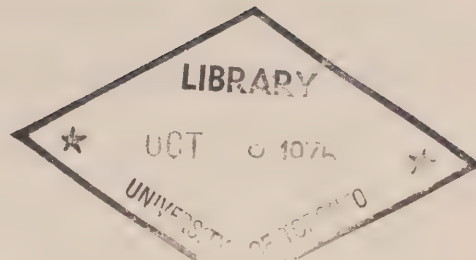


communiqué

No. 80
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

SEPTEMBER 22, 1975
LE 22 SEPTEMBRE 1975



VISIT OF USSR FOREIGN MINISTER

VISITE DU MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DE L'URSS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that at his invitation Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, will pay an official visit to Canada on September 25-26, 1975.

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Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonçait aujourd'hui qu'à son invitation, M. Andrei A. Gromyko, membre du Politburo du Comité central du Parti communiste de l'Union Soviétique et Ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'URSS sera en visite officielle au Canada les 25 et 26 septembre 1975.



No. 81

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 22, 1975

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JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ ON CANADA/POLAND
DISCUSSIONS OF FISHERIES MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Canadian and Polish officials met at Ottawa on September 19, 1975 to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern.

Both sides attached great importance to their future cooperation in the field of fisheries. They expressed their readiness to meet at an early opportunity in order to consider the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Polish fleet in waters off Canada's coasts, taking into account anticipated legal and jurisdictional changes in the regime of fisheries management in such waters and traditional Polish fishing, as well as the desirability of working out, at the same time, short-term arrangements regarding Polish fishing off the Pacific coast.

The two sides reviewed the Canadian proposals for the conservation and management of fish stocks off Canada's Atlantic coast, first advanced at the June 1975 meeting of ICNAF, and scheduled for further discussion at the special ICNAF meeting to be held at Montreal beginning September 22. The Canadian side stressed the importance Canada attaches to these proposals and their possible implications for the future of ICNAF.

The Polish delegation was chaired by Dr. R. Pietraszek, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; the chairman of the Canadian delegation was Mr. L.H. Legault, Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Fisheries & Marine Service, Department of the Environment.

September 19, 1975.



CANADA

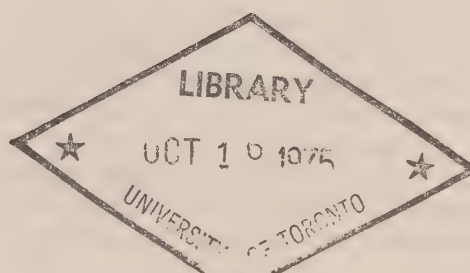
Communiqué

No. 82

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 26, 1975

Government
Publications

ORFORD QUARTET RECEIVES GRANT FOR EUROPEAN TOUR



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that a grant has been made to THE ORFORD STRING QUARTET enabling it to undertake a European tour during the month of October. Under the Department's continuing program of cultural relations with foreign countries, the Quartet will be performing in the U.S.S.R., Romania, Italy and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet section, which opens the tour on October 3, will constitute the musicians' first visit to the U.S.S.R. During their two-week stay, the Orford Quartet will be performing in Moscow, Leningrad and four other cities. Meetings with the Soviet Union of Musicians and Composers are included in their itinerary.

Two concerts in Romania will follow, with the Bucarest recital broadcast over the national radio and television network. The ensemble then proceeds to Rome for two concerts and to Yugoslavia for performances in Ljubljana and Zagreb. In addition, the Quartet has accepted an invitation from Les Jeunesses Musicales of Spain for a recital in Barcelona.

The tour is a presentation of the Canadian Department of External Affairs with the assistance of the Canada Council Touring Office.

The four musicians: Andrew Dawes, violin; Kenneth Perkins, violin; Terence Helmer, viola; and Marcel St-Cyr, cello - first formed a professional quartet at the Jeunesses Musicales summer music camp at Mount Orford, Quebec. In July of this year, they performed at the 1975 International Series at Mount Orford, marking their 10th anniversary as an ensemble. Since 1965, they have toured extensively through Canada and the United States; and, under the auspices of the Canada Council and the Department of External Affairs, have performed in most major European capitals and at numerous international festivals.

In November 1974, they tied for first prize at the prestigious European Broadcasting Union Competition. This further testimony to their talent attracted offers from several important international agents who heard the Quartet during a series of European concerts in April 1975. The tour coincided with the launching of their first major international recording on the Concert Hall label. To fulfil a growing number of international requests for recitals, the Quartet is planning another overseas tour in the spring.

No. 83

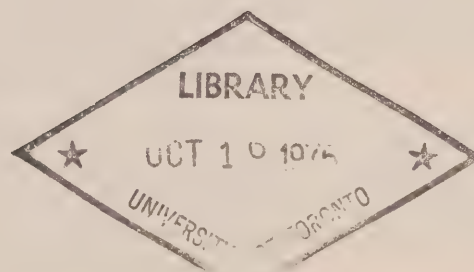
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 26, 1975



Communiqué

Publications

CANADA-USSR JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ
ON FISHERIES
SEPTEMBER 26, 1975



English text reissued October 1 with textual
corrections.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Minister of State for Fisheries of Canada, the Honourable Roméo LeBlanc, and the First Vice-Minister of Fisheries for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. M. Kamentsev, announced today that officials of the Canadian and Soviet Governments have elaborated a bilateral ad referendum agreement on fisheries matters.

The agreement will now be referred to the two Governments for their consideration and approval. It provides for the establishment of a Canada/USSR Joint Fisheries Consultative Commission and the appointment of a Soviet fisheries official in Halifax. These arrangements are intended to strengthen bilateral fisheries cooperation between the two countries in the Northwest Atlantic.

Mr. LeBlanc also announced that Canada's Atlantic ports will be open to vessels of the Soviet fishing fleet, in accordance with relevant Canadian laws and regulations, as of September 29, 1975.

Mr. Kamentsev expressed satisfaction with these developments. He stated that the USSR supports the principle of rational, scientifically-based utilization of fishery resources and shares Canada's concern regarding the urgent conservation needs of the fish stocks of the Northwest Atlantic. He indicated that the Soviet delegation supports Canada's proposals for a reduction in the fishing effort and lower Total Allowable Catches for certain stocks of groundfish in critical condition and will cooperate with Canada with regard to the elaboration of appropriate allocations of allowable catches among countries. These proposals are now being considered by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF).

In accordance with the Agreed Record of Understanding issued after the Canada/USSR fisheries talks of August 25 to 27, 1975, Mr. LeBlanc and Mr. Kamentsev reaffirmed the readiness of the two Governments to have their officials meet at an early opportunity in order to consider the elaboration of a further bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation.



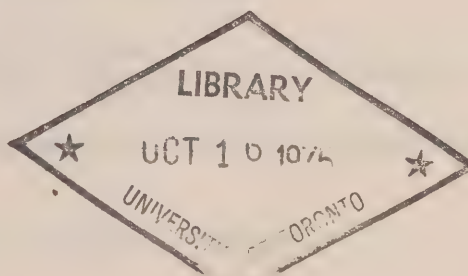
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No. 84

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1975

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE
1ST COMMONWEALTH EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CONFERENCE



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that a Canadian delegation will attend the 1st Commonwealth Educational Broadcasting Conference, being held in Sydney, Australia, October 7-16, 1975.

The delegation will be composed of the following persons:

Mr. Freeman M. Tovell, Head of the Delegation,
Department of External Affairs

Dr. E. K. Hawkesworth, Deputy Head of the Delegation,
Deputy Minister of Education, Alberta

Mr. Maurice Mercier,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec

Dr. Lyle Cruickshank,
Director of Media and Research, National Film Board

Mr. Léo Desmarteau,
Director of Media, Council of Ministers of Education

Mr. Peter McDonald,
Director of Broadcast Programmes Branch,
Canadian Radio-Television Commission

Mr. Justice Michael O'Byrne,
Chairman of the Board, Agency for Tele-Education in Canada

Representing the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation:

Miss Sylvia Moss,
Manager, Education Division, Toronto

Mr. Finlay Payne,
Head, Programme Policy, Ottawa

Mr. Malcolm J. McKechnie,
Department of External Affairs (Secretary)

The Conference is being organized under the auspices of the Government of Australia, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In view of the nature of the Conference, invitations to participate were extended to both the Canadian Government and to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The overall theme of the Conference is "Educational Broadcasting and Educational change", and the delegates will be examining the following specific topics:

"Educational Broadcasting in the Wider Context of Broadcasting and National Development"

"Users and Makers in Educational Broadcasting"

"Technological Developments Related to Broadcasting and their Potential for Extending the Use of Educational Programmes"

"Development of Materials for Educational Broadcasting"

"Commonwealth Co-operation in Educational Broadcasting"



CANADA

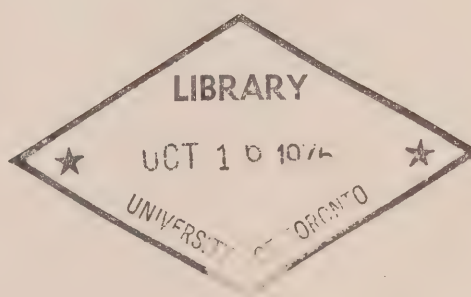
Communiqué

No. 85

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 1, 1975.

Government
Publications

CANADA TO SALUTE AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL AT
1976 EAST-WEST ALL-STAR COLLEGE SHRINE GAME



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs is pleased to announce that Canada has accepted an invitation to participate in the 1976 "Bicentennial" half-time show of the Shrine Game, in Stanford Stadium, Palo Alto, California on January 3, 1976. The theme of the Shrine game half-time presentation will be Canada Salutes the U.S.A. Bicentennial. Canada, as a close neighbour and friend of the United States, has chosen to participate in this traditional East-West All-Star College game, to present a bicentennial salute to the American people. The 200 strong Special All-Canada contingent is composed of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride, The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry Band from Calgary, the City of Winnipeg Massed Pipes and Drums and pipers of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver, B.C. and of the Canadian Scottish Regiment, Victoria, B.C.

The profits generated by the game will be presented to Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children in both the United States and Canada. This is one of a series of Canadian participations in Bicentennial events in the United States during 1976.



CANADA

Communiqué

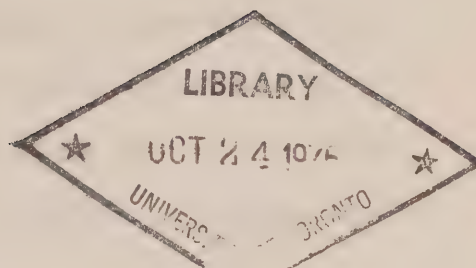
No. 86

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 6, 1975

Government
Publications

CAI



CHINESE EDUCATION DELEGATION

OCTOBER 8 - 23, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today the forthcoming visit to Canada of a delegation in the field of education from the People's Republic of China. The delegation will be made up of senior university administrators, professors and officials of the Chinese Ministry of Education led by Huang Hsin-pai, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking University.

The delegation's visit follows a visit to the People's Republic of China in July 1974 by Canadian university presidents led by Chief Justice Nemetz, Chancellor of the University of British Columbia. The delegation will arrive in Canada on October 8 and stay until October 23, visiting a number of universities from coast to coast in Ottawa, Vancouver, Toronto, Halifax and Montreal to familiarize itself with the Canadian system of higher education.

This is the first time Canada has been visited by an educational delegation from the People's Republic of China. It forms part of the programme of exchanges of delegations agreed upon by the two countries during Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to China in the autumn of 1973.



CANADA

Communiqué

No.
no 87

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE Government
Publications

OCTOBER 10, 1975
LE 10 OCTOBRE 1975



CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

PARTICIPATION CANADIENNE AU COMITÉ
INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL DE LA
MIGRATION EUROPÉENNE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canada has applied to revive its association with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) through observer status.

ICEM is concerned with resettlement of refugees by facilitating refugee movements to countries where they have been accepted. Canada was one of the Founder-Members of ICEM when it was established in 1951 to deal with resettlement of the European refugee population. Canadian membership was discontinued in 1962 when ICEM had fulfilled its main objectives in Europe. Since then there have been a number of refugee situations in other regions of the world where ICEM has played a significant role in support of multilateral and bilateral refugee programmes.

Observer status would allow Canada to attend ICEM meetings, to consult officially on matters of direct concern to Canada, to participate in specialist seminars dealing with International Migration Movements and to benefit from closer contacts with other associated states.

Canada will contribute an annual voluntary contribution of \$10,000 to ICEM towards administrative costs.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada a présenté une demande pour renouveler sa participation au Comité intergouvernemental de la Migration européenne (CIME) avec un statut d'observateur.

Le CIME se préoccupe du rétablissement des réfugiés en facilitant leurs déplacements vers les pays où les réfugiés ont été acceptés. Le Canada a été l'un des membres fondateurs du CIME quand celui-ci fut établi en 1951 pour s'occuper principalement du rétablissement des réfugiés européens. La participation du Canada a été discontinuée en 1962 quand le CIME a eu complété ses principaux objectifs en Europe. Depuis ce temps, il y a eu plusieurs situations dans d'autres régions du monde où le CIME a joué un rôle significatif en appuyant d'autres programmes multilatéraux et bilatéraux se rapportant aux réfugiés.

Le statut d'observateur permettrait au Canada d'assister aux réunions du CIME, de consulter les autres membres du CIME sur des sujets ayant un intérêt particulier pour le Canada, de participer aux rencontres de spécialistes sur la question de la migration internationale et de bénéficier d'une collaboration plus étroite avec les autres états membres du CIME.

Le Canada versera un montant annuel de \$10,000 comme contribution volontaire afin de défrayer les dépenses administratives du CIME.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 88

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 6, 1975

MESSAGE BY
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THE HONOURABLE ALLAN J. MACEachEN,
TO HIS PORTUGUESE COUNTERPART,
MR. ERNESTO MELO ANTUNES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced today that following a Cabinet decision, the Canadian Government has decided to renew its offer of economic assistance to Portugal. The Secretary of State for External Affairs has sent the following personal message to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernesto Melo Antunes, informing him of this offer:

"My dear Colleague,

I wish to congratulate you upon your recent reappointment as Foreign Minister of Portugal. Although these heavy responsibilities are not new to you, you undertake them at a crucial and decisive time of history. I wish you every success. As you know, Canada attaches great importance to the democratic principles supported by all NATO members in the Ottawa declaration of 1974 and to our common dedication to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress.

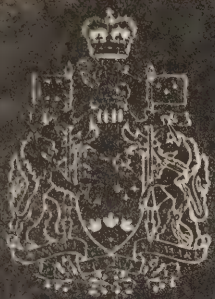
I draw great satisfaction from your government's dedication to these aims.

I remember vividly my visit to your country last April, the warm hospitality you offered me on that occasion and the fruitful exchange of views which we had. You will remember that during those conversations I expressed to you the desire of Canada to do whatever it could to assist Portugal. I suggested that joint examination of means of improving economic cooperation between our countries in various fields might be undertaken. I wish today, Mr. Minister, on behalf of the government of Canada, officially to renew this offer of economic cooperation with your country. I hope that we will soon be able to take practical steps to give effect to this offer of increased economic cooperation. Specifically we would be pleased to receive an economic mission in the event that you wished to use this means of exploring further how our cooperation might be

developed.

I take this opportunity, my dear Colleague,
to reiterate the assurances of my highest consideration.

Allan J. MacEachen
Secretary of State for
External Affairs of Canada"



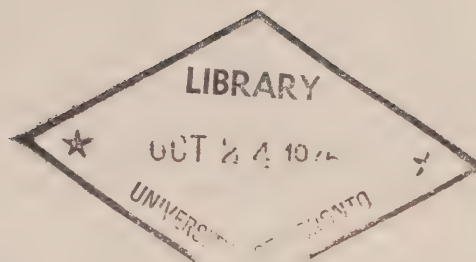
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 89

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
04:00 HOURS, OCTOBER 8, 1975

Gouvernement
Publication



DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, announces the following appointments which will take effect over the course of the coming weeks:

Mr. Arthur Andrew, 59, originally from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to be Ambassador to Greece. Mr. Andrew (B.A., M.A., Dalhousie University, DCL Honoris Causa, King's College) is a former Ambassador to Israel and concurrently High Commissioner to Cyprus (1962-65), and Ambassador to Sweden (1965-69). In 1970 he was appointed Head of the Far East Division and subsequently Director General of the Asia and Pacific Bureau at External Affairs Headquarters. Since 1974 Mr. Andrew has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Andrew replaces Mr. Michel Gauvin whose next assignment is announced below.

Mr. Michel Gauvin, 56, originally of Quebec City, to be the first Canadian Consul-General in Strasbourg, France. Mr. Gauvin (Baccalauréat en lettres, College St-Charles Garnier; BA, BPA, Carleton College) has served abroad in Ankara, Lisbon, Caracas, Buenos Aires and Léopoldville. He has been Ambassador to Ethiopia with concurrent accreditation to the Malagasy Republic 1966-69; to Portugal in 1969; and to Greece since 1970. He interrupted his last assignment in 1973 to accept the temporary appointment as Head of the Canadian Delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) headquartered in Saigon.

Mr. Ronald Stuart Maclean, 47, originally from Camrose, Alberta, to be Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Mr. Maclean (B.Sc., B.Ed., University of Alberta; MA and supplementary studies, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy), has served abroad in New Delhi (1957-60); in Paris with the Canadian Delegation to the OECD (1962-66) and as Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo (1968-72). He was, most recently, on secondment to the Treasury Board as Director of the Defence, External and Cultural Affairs Division.

Mr. Maclean replaces Mr. Peter Towe who has returned to External Affairs headquarters as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Douglas B. Hicks, 57, originally from Kingston, Ontario, to be Ambassador to Ethiopia. Mr. Hicks (B.A., University of Toronto) has served abroad as Consul and acting Consul-General in San Francisco (1958-61), in New Delhi (1965-67), Nairobi (1967-68), and as High Commissioner in Accra (1968-71). He was appointed Director of the Information Division at External Affairs Headquarters in 1971 and, since 1974, has been Director of the South Asia Division.

Mr. Hicks replaces Mr. Ralph E. Reynolds whose appointment as Ambassador to Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador is announced below.

Mr. Ralph E. Reynolds, 55, originally from Sarnia, Ontario, to be Ambassador to Costa Rica, with concurrent accreditation to Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. Mr. Reynolds (B.A. Queen's University), has served abroad in Prague, Geneva, Copenhagen, and Warsaw. Since 1971 he has been Ambassador to Ethiopia with concurrent accreditation to Madagascar and Somalia.

Mr. Reynolds replaces the late Mr. Gilbert Craig Langille who died in March, 1975.

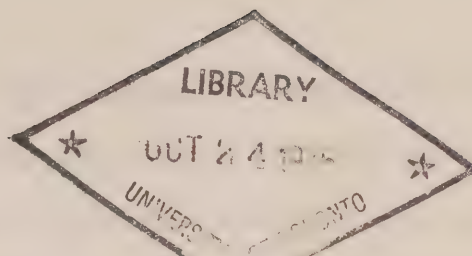


CANADA

Communiqué

No. 90

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE *Government*
OCTOBER 9, 1975 *Publications*



LYRIC TRIO RECEIVES TOURING GRANT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the LYRIC TRIO of Toronto has been given a grant to assist them with a tour of Northern Europe. The Trio will be performing extensively in Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland, and will be heard in concerts in Brussels, Paris and London.

The Trio of Bob Aitken, flute, Mary Morrison, soprano and Marion Ross, piano has established an international reputation in the performance of contemporary music. This tour, which has been booked by the ensemble through their own contacts, includes several radio and tv engagements.

In Reykjavik, in addition to their opening concert on October 4th, the Trio will be presented in two half hour radio broadcasts and a television special. Two concerts follow in Norway; the Oslo engagements will also be recorded for radio broadcast. In Sweden, they will give several masterclasses as well as four public concerts. Their three days in Finland include another broadcast of a live concert and a masterclass at the Sibelius Academy of Helsinki.

The Trio then flies to Brussels for a Belgian Radio engagement; on to Paris for a concert at the Canadian Cultural Centre; and to London for a concert and a BBC broadcast.

They leave Europe on November 6th to touch down briefly in Toronto before leaving again for Northern Canada and a series of concerts in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.



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No. 91

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 9, 1975

Government
Publications



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FINANCES
LE THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE TOUR
FROM PARIS TO ABIDJAN

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Under a continuing program of cultural relations with foreign countries, the Department of External Affairs announced today that a grant has been given to LE THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE of Montreal for a tour of Europe and Africa. Their production of Quichotte will be abroad from 1 November to 20 December for a total of 35 performances in France, Belgium, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Senegal and the Ivory Coast. The tour is a presentation of the Canadian Department of External Affairs with the assistance of the Touring Office of the Canada Council.

The Cervantes' classic "Don Quixotte" was first adapted into a one-act comedy in 1972 by TNM director, Jean-Pierre Ronfard. It has been a major success in performances across Canada and at the 1973 Festival de la Francophonie in Liège. Quichotte was originally produced by Les Jeunes Comédiens, a troupe now formally associated with and touring under the name of Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde. M. Ronfard will be travelling with the original cast of seven actors plus Stage Director and Tour Manager, Jan-Rok Achard.

The tour opens with two weeks of performances in and around Paris. The schedule has been arranged through the Federation of Paris District Youth and Culture Centres. The six performances in Belgium will be divided between Arlon, Brussels and the medieval city of Tournai, where the company will be appearing in the ancient market centre, "La Halle aux Draps".

Quichotte is then scheduled for passage through North Africa and to Senegal and the Ivory Coast. The TNM will be the first External Affairs sponsored troupe to visit these countries. In Tunisia, the performances in Kairouan, Sfax, Sousse and Tunis have been organized with the assistance of the Cultural Affairs Ministry of the Tunisian government.

The Culture and Information Centre of Algeria will be host for TNM appearances in Annaba, Algiers, and Tizi-Ouzou; and, in Morocco, the National Theatre Company of the Mohammed V Theatre has assisted with booking arrangements for Rabat, Casablanca and El Jadida.

In Senegal, the play will be presented at the Daniel Serano Theatre in Dakar. The final performances of the tour will be given in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, at the French Cultural Centre.

In all countries, TNM performances will be under the auspices of the Canadian Embassy.

Lacking issue no. 92



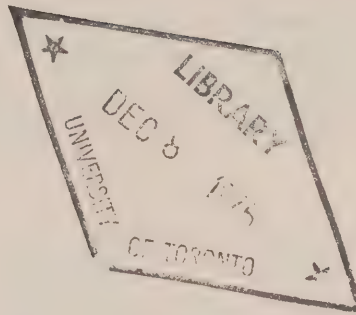
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 93

OCTOBER 3, 1975

Government
Publications



JOINT COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING THE
VISIT OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO POLAND
SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 4, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, His Excellency Stefan Olszowski, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, paid an official visit to Poland from September 29 to October 4, 1975.

During his visit Mr. MacEachen was received by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr. Edward Gierek, the Chairman of the Council of State, Mr. Henryk Jablonski and by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz.

During his stay in Warsaw, External Affairs Minister MacEachen laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and was shown the progress made in the reconstruction and development of Poland's capital. Mr. MacEachen also visited Gdansk, Krakow and Katowice, acquainting himself with the history, monuments of the past, and with the present development of these regions.

Mr. MacEachen went to the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Oswiecim (Auschwitz), where he paid tribute to the memory of those who perished there, by laying a wreath at the International Monument.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Canada and Poland reviewed the present state of Canadian-Polish relations and discussed areas where opportunities lay for their further development. They also discussed international questions of interest to both sides.

On the Canadian side the plenary talks were attended by the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. A.F. Hart, Canadian Ambassador to Poland; Mr. E.P. Black, Director General, Bureau of European Affairs; Mr. C.F.W. Hooper, Director of Eastern European Division of the Department of External Affairs and other officials.

On the Polish side they were attended by His Excellency, Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Romuald Spasowski, Under-Secretary of State,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Stanislaw Dlugosz, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; Dr. Romuald Pietraszek, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy; Mr. Jozef Czesak, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Canada; Mr. Jan Kinast, Director of Department III, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials.

The talks and meetings were held in a friendly, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere and were characterized by a desire for better mutual understanding and for broadening and deepening Canadian-Polish relations.

I

Both Ministers made a comprehensive review of bilateral relations between the two countries and expressed satisfaction over their steady development in recent years. They agreed that there existed possibilities for further substantial growth of Canadian-Polish cooperation and reaffirmed their determination to work toward achieving this objective. The two sides further expressed their determination to promote long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation between their states on the basis of full equality and mutual respect.

The two Ministers noted that any questions which might arise in bilateral relations between Canada and Poland could be solved in the interests of both countries through their joint efforts. Traditional ties of friendship between the two nations are reinforced by the existence of Canadians of Polish origin who create a bridge that has great importance for mutual relations.

Both Ministers noted the important role which visits, contacts and consultations held at various levels have played in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Canada and Poland. They agreed that consultations between them or their representatives should be held regularly at an appropriate level.

The two Ministers also confirmed their support for efforts aimed at developing mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic field, in science, technology, culture and other spheres, and noted with satisfaction the ongoing cooperation in many areas, and agreed to consider further ways to foster such cooperation.

The Ministers were pleased to note the increasing frequency in trade exchanges between the two countries. They noted the fourfold increase in overall trade in the last four years, and agreed that further efforts should be made to take advantage of all existing possibilities to augment the volume of trade and to diversify its structure.

They stressed that the periodic consultations between the Foreign Trade Ministries of the two countries contributed considerably to the development of trade and economic cooperation between Canada and Poland.

Guided by their desire for broadening and accelerating trade relations between the two countries, the two Ministers agreed that the establishment of a Joint Canadian-Polish Commission on Trade will be considered.

Emphasizing the role of industrial cooperation for the economic collaboration between Canada and Poland, both Ministers agreed to lend their support to efforts aimed at the further expansion of contacts and cooperation between firms and enterprises of the two countries. They noted that the provision of favourable financing would facilitate bilateral trade exchanges and industrial cooperation.

Both Ministers agreed that the establishment of regular air connections between Canada and Poland would be desirable. The Ministers expressed the hope that talks starting December 1 would result in the signing of an intergovernmental agreement and in the early establishment of regular air services between the two countries.

The two Ministers attached great importance to future cooperation in the field of fisheries. They expressed their satisfaction over the fact that officials

of their two countries would meet at an early date in order to consider the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Polish fleet in waters off Canada's coasts, in accordance with the Joint Communiqué issued in Ottawa on September 19, 1975.

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the development of cultural cooperation. They considered possibilities for its further expansion by promoting mutual access to science, literature, music and other fields of arts. They agreed that cultural cooperation and dissemination of information play an important part in promoting understanding and friendship among nations.

In order to strengthen further contacts between the people of Canada and the people of Poland, both sides agreed to encourage development of tourism, contacts and cooperation between civic, scientific, sports and youth organizations, to facilitate wider travel by their citizens for personal and professional reasons and to support the extension of exchanges and cooperation between the mass media of the two countries.

Both Ministers pointed to the role played by scientific and technical cooperation in the development of relations between Canada and Poland; they expressed gratification at the existing level of contacts, and they agreed to explore specific proposals which might arise in this area. They agreed to encourage and promote further cooperation and contacts between scientific institutions, universities, and research institutes as well as between individual scientists.

The two Ministers agreed, that the development of relations between Canada and Poland in all fields, followed by growing movement of people between both countries, would be greatly facilitated by the conclusion of a consular convention. Discussions to this end have been initiated and detailed negotiations will begin at the end of this year.

The two Ministers recognized the importance of solving humanitarian problems affecting citizens of the two countries.

They agreed to consider what further facilities in visa procedures would be desirable.

II

Both Ministers conducted a broad exchange of views on current international questions. They were in agreement that the increase of cooperation between states, irrespective of their economic, social and political systems, would contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding and to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The Ministers emphasized the historic significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the third stage of which was successfully concluded in Helsinki. They considered it an essential stage in the process of strengthening détente in both Europe and in the world. Both sides agreed that full implementation of the principles and the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be in the interests of all countries participating in the Conference and should contribute to peace, security and cooperation in Europe and all over the world. It was hoped that these encouraging developments would make it easier to seek solutions to other pressing world problems including especially the needs and aspirations of the developing countries.

The Ministers resolved to strengthen the relations and cooperation between Canada and Poland in conformity with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Both Ministers agreed that their countries would continue efforts aimed at making détente both a continuing and an increasingly viable and comprehensive process, and universal in scope.

Both Ministers were convinced that the process of political détente in Europe had to be accompanied by a similar process in the military sphere. In this respect

they stressed the importance of the negotiations being conducted in Vienna on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and associated measures. They expressed their will to achieve an agreement based on the principle of undiminished security of all the countries concerned.

Both sides agreed that their representatives would continue in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and other appropriate forums, to contribute to efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including both nuclear and conventional weapons. Both Ministers reaffirmed their desire to see a halt to all nuclear weapons testing, an end to the nuclear arms race, and steps of nuclear disarmament at the earliest possible date. They emphasized the vital role of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in international efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons and to facilitate wider cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Both Ministers stressed the need for all countries to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and for all parties to the Treaty, to meet fully their obligation under the Treaty.

They are convinced that further limitation of strategic armaments would help in creating an atmosphere of confidence in the world and would have a favourable influence on the efforts aimed at arresting the armaments race.

The two Ministers agreed that the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East could only be achieved on the basis of a consistent fulfilment, by all sides, of the appropriate Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

They exchanged views on the developments in the region and expressed conviction that negotiations involving all interested parties, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, and embracing all issues involved, should take place as soon as possible, with the object of achieving a just and lasting settlement, that would permit all peoples in the Middle East to live in peace and security.

The Ministers expressed their conviction that the participation of the Polish and Canadian units in the United Nations Emergency Forces in the Middle East is an important contribution of both countries to the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the Middle East. The close and friendly cooperation of the Canadian and Polish contingents in the United Nations Emergency Forces was noted.

Both Ministers reaffirmed their support for the United Nations which they consider as an important instrument in maintaining world peace and security and in achieving and promoting international cooperation. They were resolved to continue the cooperation of the two countries in the various organizations of the United Nations and in other international organizations.

The two Ministers reviewed the results of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations. They expressed the conviction that the fulfilment of the Resolution adopted at that Session would enhance the progress of international economic cooperation and development in the interests of all countries and peoples.

The two Ministers underlined the need for finding solutions to world economic problems, including especially those of the developing countries. They agreed that intensive efforts were required to develop new mechanisms in international economic relations and that urgent attention should be given to international measures dealing with commodity problems and trade liberalization. They agreed to cooperate to this end in such international forums as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality he had enjoyed during his visit to Poland, and his satisfaction with his many productive contacts with Polish leaders. Mr. MacEachen extended an invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, Mr. Stefan Olszowski, to visit Canada at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted.



CANADA

COMMUNIQUÉ

No. 94
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
OCTOBER 9, 1975
LE 9 OCTOBRE 1975

~~Confidential~~
Public



AMENDMENT TO THE CANADA-FRANCE AIR AGREEMENT

AMENDEMENT À L'ACCORD AÉRIEN
ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LE CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Alan J. MacEachen, announced today that an amendment has been made to the route schedule of the Canada/France Bilateral Air Agreement of 1950. By an exchange of notes signed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ambassador of France on behalf of their respective governments, an air route between Canada and Martinique and Guadeloupe has been added to the list of agreed routes.

The establishment of scheduled air services between Canada and the French Antilles will enhance Canada's ties with the Caribbean and more specifically with the French-speaking parts of the area, and will afford better service to the Canadian travelling public by facilitating movement between Canada and the two French islands.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Alan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'un amendement avait été apporté au tableau des routes prévues par l'Accord aérien de 1950 entre la France et le Canada. En effet, le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures et l'Ambassadeur de France au Canada ont procédé, au nom de leurs gouvernements respectifs, à un échange de notes permettant d'ajouter une nouvelle route aérienne entre le Canada, la Martinique et la Guadeloupe.

La mise en place d'un service aérien régulier entre le Canada et les Antilles françaises permettra de resserrer ainsi les nombreux liens qui unissent notre pays à la région des Caraïbes, et plus particulièrement ses territoires français. En outre, grâce à un meilleur service entre le Canada et les îles de la Martinique et de la Guadeloupe, les déplacements des voyageurs canadiens seront sensiblement facilités.



CANADA

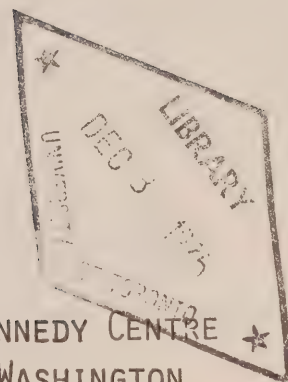
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No. 95
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

OCTOBER 10, 1975
LE 10 OCTOBRE 1975

Government
Publications



CANADIAN FESTIVAL AT THE KENNEDY CENTRE
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS -- WASHINGTON

FESTIVAL CANADIEN AU KENNEDY CENTRE
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS -- WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

During the Canadian Festival of the Arts which will be held at the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts in Washington from October 13 to 26, 1975, the Hon. Hugh Faulkner, Secretary of State, will represent the Government at the premiere of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet on Tuesday, October 14. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Faulkner.

Mr. Robert S. Ingersold, Under Secretary of State of the U. S. Department of State, has accepted the invitation of Ambassador Warren to attend the premiere with Mr. Faulkner. Other American guests of honour will include the Hon. John Warner, Administrator of the American Revolution Bi-Centennial Administration and Miss Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

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A l'occasion du Festival des Arts canadiens qui se déroulera au John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts de Washington du 13 au 26 octobre 1975, l'honorable Hugh Faulkner, Secrétaire d'Etat représentera le gouvernement à la première du Royal Winnipeg Ballet le 14 octobre. Il sera accompagné de M^{me} Faulkner.

M. Robert S. Ingersold, Sous-secrétaire d'Etat du Département d'Etat des Etats-Unis, a accepté l'invitation de l'ambassadeur Warren d'assister à la première avec M. Faulkner. Entre autres invités d'honneur américains, on compte l'honorable John Warner, du American Revolution Bi-Centennial Administration et M^{lle} Nancy Hanks, Présidente de National Endowment for the Arts.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 96

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 10, 1975

Government
Publication



PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS TO THE
XXXTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honorable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the names of the majority of the Parliamentary Observers who will attend the XXXth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened at United Nations Headquarters, New York, September 16. During their one week stay at the U.N., each group of Parliamentarians will participate in the work of the General Assembly and of its main committees.

Following is a partial list of the Parliamentary Observers, indicating their constituencies and the dates they will be in New York. The names of three additional parliamentary observers will be announced shortly.

Senator E. Cottreau	Nova-Scotia	October 20-24
Senator C. McElman	New-Brunswick	November 3-7
Senator P. Yuzyk	Manitoba	October 20-24
Mr. P. Bawden	M.P. for Calgary South	November 10-14
Mr. P. Beatty	M.P. for Wellington-Grey-Dufferin-Waterloo	November 10-14
Mr. P. Bussi�res	M.P. for Portneuf	November 3-7
Mr. Y. Caron	M.P. for Beauce	October 20-24
Mr. J. Clark	M.P. for Rocky Mountain	October 13-17
Mr. A. Cyr	M.P. for Gasp�	October 27-31
Mr. C.E. Dionne	M.P. for Kamouraska	November 10-14
Mr. T.C. Douglas	M.P. for Nanaimo-Cowichan, Les Iles	October 27-31
Mr. J. Epp	M.P. for Provencher	November 3-7
Mr. R. Gendron	M.P. for Riv�re-du-Loup-Temiscouata	November 10-14
Mr. J. Gillies	M.P. for Don Valley	October 13-17
Mr. B. Halliday	M.P. for Oxford	October 27-31
Mr. K. Hurlburt	M.P. for Lethbridge	October 20-24
Mr. M. Landers	M.P. for Saint-Jean-Lancaster	November 3-7

Mr. C. Lapointe	M.P. for Charlevoix	November 3-7
Mr. A. Lee	M.P. for Vancouver East	October 27-31
Mr. B. Loiselle	M.P. for Chambly	October 13-17
Mr. E. Lumley	M.P. for Stormont-Dundas	October 20-24
Mr. F. Maine	M.P. for Wellington	October 27-31
Mr. I. Pelletier	M.P. for Sherbrooke	November 10-14
Mr. J. Reynolds	M.P. for Burnaby-Richmond-Delta	November 3-7
Mr. J. Roberts	M.P. for St. Paul's	November 10-14
Mr. S. Stevens	M.P. for York-Simcoe	October 20-24
Mr. G. Towers	M.P. for Red Deer	October 27-31

Lacking issue no. 97



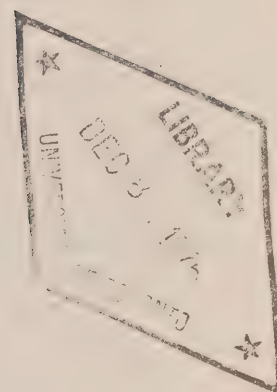
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No. 98

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 17, 1975

Canada
Public Affairs



COSTUMES BY ALFRED PELLAN AMONG
CANADIAN ART EXHIBITIONS
TO VISIT UNITED STATES DURING BICENTENNIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that visual arts will be included in Canada's salute to the United States on the occasion of their Bicentennial.

An exhibition of costumes designed by ALFRED PELLAN for Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, Montreal, will be sent to Washington. It will be on display in the lobby of the Kennedy Center during the two-week Festival of Canadian performing arts: October 13th to 26th.

The internationally famous Canadian painter made very few ventures into the field of theatrical design and these costumes represent an early period in Pellan's artistic career. Designs originally created in 1946 were used for the 1968 production of "Nuit des Rois" (Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night") by Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde. The thirteen costumes in the collection are the property of the theatre company. As works of art, they have been sent to the World Exposition in Osaka, and were also displayed in Tokyo, at the Quadrennial competition of stage design in Prague, and in Paris. In Montreal, they have been shown at the Museum of Fine Art and, most recently, at the Quebec Pavilion of Man and His World. Prints of Pellan's costume sketches are also included in the Washington exhibit. They are taken from a now-out-of-print album produced in 1971 by La Guilde Graphique de Montréal. Lydia Randolph, costume co-ordinator for Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, was responsible for recreating Pellan's drawings into fabric for the 1968 production of "Nuit des Rois". All the international and Canadian showings of the Pellan costumes have been organized by Mrs. Randolph and she is again supervising the display at the Kennedy Center.

Also part of the Washington Festival of Canadian entertainment, forty-three prints from External Affairs' permanent art collections will be shown at the International Monetary Fund Building. The CANADIAN LANDSCAPES exhibition includes works by twenty-seven contemporary Canadian artists representing realistic, semi-realistic and abstract schools of art. Following the Washington exhibit, the collection will be toured throughout the United States.

In Philadelphia, to complement productions by two Canadian theatre companies appearing at the Walnut Street Theatre, External Affairs will be sending a collection of Eskimo prints by eight "Innuits" artists for display in the theatre lobby: October 28th to November 1st. The exhibit, entitled BIRDS AND SPIRITS, is in large part the work of "Innuits" women and, as such, comes to Philadelphia following showings at the International Women's Year Conference on "Women in the Arts" in Atlanta, Georgia.



No. 99

Government
Publications

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 22, 1975

THE HONOURABLE
ALLAN J. MacEACHEN
IN SCOTLAND



CANADA'S NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR CULTURAL EXCHANGES
AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN STUDIES ABROAD

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

EDINBURGH (October 21) -- The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that his department will implement a new five-year plan recently approved by the government to expand and diversify Canada's cultural relations with other countries.

"Cultural interest and activity in Canada is enjoying a period of unprecedented vigour," said Mr. MacEachen. "It was plain that this growth and diversification should be reflected in the foreign policy of our government, so as to project on the international scene the breadth, depth and creativity of Canadian cultural activities."

For these reasons, the minister went on to say, and subject to the budgetary restraint which current economic conditions may force it to exercise in the next few years, the Government will therefore attempt to expand and diversify Canada's foreign cultural exchanges.

"You may well ask what the Canadian Government hopes to achieve by this wider projection of Canadian cultural interests and activities on the international scene," Mr. MacEachen continued. "I suppose most of all we see this as a new way of testing the qualities of our own achievements as a nation. We believe there are valuable mutual benefits to be gained when countries share not only their separate cultural experiences, at as many levels of people-contact as possible, but also their cultural judgements and critical analyses, favourable or otherwise."

"We in government are aware that culture is not something created by an Act of Parliament -- not even the Parliament at Westminster. It flows from the minds and spirits of the individuals who make up a society, a nation. Institutions, governmental and otherwise, can offer encouragement and open new opportunities for cultural endeavours; but only individuals can create those works that go into the formation of a nation's cultural heritage."

The Canadian minister is in Scotland at the invitation of the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the United Kingdom and of the University of Edinburgh. He attended today the inauguration of this university's new chair and Centre of Canadian Studies. The inaugural lecture "Movement of People and Movement of Ideas", was given by Professor Ian Drummond, from the University of Toronto. Mr. MacEachen attended earlier the second board meeting of the foundation, which has endowed Edinburgh University's new chair and centre; he also opened an exhibition of Canadiana at the University Library. The minister's visit to Edinburgh was preceded by a stopover in London during which he was the guest at a luncheon given by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan.

"An important dimension of our five-year plan is the development of Canadian studies abroad," Mr. MacEachen said at the inauguration. "So too is our support for the efforts of British academics to develop a network of Canadian courses in British universities."

That the first chair and centre of Canadian studies in the United Kingdom should be in Scotland is in no way surprising, noted Mr. MacEachen, since "there are the strongest of ethnic and cultural bonds between our country and this region of the United Kingdom."

"I myself represent Nova Scotians of varied Scottish ancestry in our Parliament, but there are also the French-speaking descendents of the Fraser Highlanders in Quebec; the descendents of Scottish settlers of Glangarry in Ontario; the Selkirk immigrants to Manitoba; the Hebrideans who people the South of Saskatchewan; the Glaswegians who dug the first coal mines on Vancouver Island -- in all more than two million Canadians who claim Scottish forebears and who form the country's third largest ethnic community."

"Many a ship which for two centuries carried Scots westward across the Atlantic, would bring back not only timber for the great shipyards of the Clyde, salt fish, fine furs and abundant wheat, but Canadian students bound for the Scottish universities -- St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen and particularly Edinburgh."

The Scottish influence had a profound impact on the early development of Canadian education systems, Mr. MacEachen recalled: "Indeed, I suppose it is more to our Scottish ancestors than to any others, that we owe the fact we have long enjoyed in Canada the kind of comprehensive school systems that are still in dispute in parts of this country."

Returning to the new five-year plan for cultural exchanges, the minister noted that in addition to Britain, the countries now included are France, Japan and the United States: next year, the programme will be extended to Belgium, Germany and Italy. Canadian studies are to be developed through the exchange of professors, the exploitation of joint research opportunities, the encouragement of inter-university contacts, the provision of Canadian books and learned journals and the organization of conferences and seminars.

Mr. MacEachen recalled that Canada is subjected, more than any other country perhaps, to generally welcome but somewhat too pervasive cultural influences from the United States, a situation which, together with the bilingual and multicultural make-up of Canadian society, accounts for the key parameters of the Canadian Government's foreign cultural policy:

- To maintain and strengthen the country's British and French connections;
- To sustain its participation in the cultural institutions of the Commonwealth and La Francophonie;
- To diversify cultural exchanges towards selected countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But the new five-year plan also reflects a new approach to cultural relations by Canadian authorities. First, a greater variety of activities are planned for the programme of major cultural events, so that more countries can be reached and that Canadian artists and intellectuals can be more effectively assisted in establishing closer ties with their foreign counterparts.

Second, in response to new needs, conventional exchanges will be supplemented by new programmes such as interfaculty exchanges in the academic field and youth exchanges in the socio-cultural field.

Third, the new plan takes into account the findings of recent UNESCO studies in that it will place greater emphasis than in the past on the exchange of people, as opposed to the trading of cultural goods.

In conclusion, Mr. MacEachen thanked, on behalf of the Government of Canada, all those whose dedication and hard work made it possible to establish in little more than a year Edinburgh University's new Chair and Centre of Canadian Studies: the university's Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Hugh Robson; the President of the British Association of Canadian Studies, Professor Watson and other faculty members; the Directors of the Endowing Foundation, particularly Lord Amory; the past and present Canadian High Commissioners in London, Mr. Jake Warren and the Honorable Paul Martin, as well as the staff of the High Commission.

The Foundation for Canadian Studies
in the United Kindgom

The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the United Kingdom was established in June 1974 under the chairmanship of Canada's High Commissioner in London, Mr. Jake Warren; the present High Commissioner and former Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, became the Foundation's Chairman upon his appointment to London. The purpose of the Foundation is to provide a vehicle through which financial support can be mobilized to promote Canadian studies at institutions of higher learning in the United Kingdom. The Canadian Government contributed a third of the Foundation's initial endowment of 180,000 Pounds (approximately 360,000 Dollars); the remaining funds were readily obtained from British and Canadian private sources, "thanks largely to the efforts of Lord Amory", noted Mr. MacEachen. Viscount Amory is a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and was Britain's High Commissioner to Ottawa in the early sixties; he is presently Chancellor of Exeter University. The other original members of the Board of Directors are Lord Trend, Rector of Oxford University's Lincoln College, Mr. John Elton, Chairman of ALCAN(UK), Mr. H.L. Fawcett (Treasurer), Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in London, Mr. H.A.R. Powell, Board Chairman of Massey Ferguson Holdings and Mr. Alastair Down, Board Chairman of Burmah Oil. The Secretary of the Foundation is Mr. Clarence Devine.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 100

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 22, 1975

~~Confidential~~
Publications



JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ
CANADA/NORWAY DISCUSSIONS ON FISHERIES
OTTAWA, OCTOBER 21 AND 22, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Canadian and Norwegian representatives met in Ottawa on October 20 and 21 to discuss their future co-operation in the field of fisheries. The Norwegian Delegation was led by Mr. H. Vindenes, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Canadian Delegation was led by Mr. L. H. J. Legault, Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Department of the Environment.

The meeting followed the understanding reached earlier between Canada and Norway concerning the desirability of co-ordinating and harmonizing the actions of the two Governments in extending their respective areas of fisheries jurisdiction and establishing now the principles upon which their mutual fisheries relations shall be conducted in future, pursuant to and in accordance with developing principles of international law and the consensus now emerging from the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The two sides put forward proposals as the possible basis for an agreement on the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Norwegian vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic coast. On the basis of these proposals they agreed on the terms of an agreement which, if approved by both Governments, would permit Norwegian vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements.

The proposed agreement will now be submitted to the approval of the two Governments.

October 21, 1975.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 101

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 23, 1975

Government
Publications



JOINT I.J.C. REFERENCE ON THE GARRISON
DIVERSION UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, today released the text of a letter to the International Joint Commission containing the terms of a joint Canada-U.S.A. Reference requesting the Commission to examine into and to report upon the transboundary implications of the proposed completion and operation of the Garrison Diversion Unit in North Dakota, and to make recommendations as to such measures, including modifications, alterations or adjustments to the Garrison Diversion Unit, as might be taken to assist governments in ensuring that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured. Under Article IV, the United States and Canada agreed that the waters flowing across the boundary, such as the Souris and Red Rivers, would not be polluted by either country to the injury of health or property on the other side of the boundary.

The joint Reference, which was presented to the Commission on October 22, 1975, requests the Commission to complete its investigation and submit its report no later than October 31, 1976. The text of the Reference is attached.

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OTTAWA K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Chance,

I have the honour to inform you that the Governments of Canada and the United States of America recognize that the proposed Garrison Diversion Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program in the State of North Dakota has a potential for causing pollution of waters flowing across the international boundary into Canada.

The Government of Canada has concluded, on the basis of studies conducted by the United States and Canada, including certain studies conducted by the United States in response to questions raised by Canadian officials, that the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, would have adverse effects on the Canadian portions of the Souris, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and on Lake Winnipeg, which would cause injury to health and property in Canada in contravention of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

The Government of the United States has reached no final conclusion as to whether the Garrison Diversion Unit, as presently envisaged, would be consistent with the rights of the United States and of Canada to the equitable use of waters crossing the boundary, and with Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty. The Government of the United States notes that, at present, waters crossing the boundary have wide natural fluctuations in quality and quantity, and that the Garrison Diversion Unit, as presently envisaged, could have both beneficial and adverse impacts on the quality and quantity of these waters. The Government of the United States has assured the Government of Canada that in any development of features of the Garrison Diversion Unit that will affect Canada, specifically works in the Red River Basin and the Souris Loop, the United States will comply with its obligation to Canada

Mr. D.G. Chance,
Secretary, Canadian Section,
International Joint Commission,
Suite 850, Burnside Building,
151 Slater Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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not to pollute water crossing the boundary to the injury of health or property within Canada. The Government of the United States has similarly assured the Government of Canada that no construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada will be undertaken unless it is clear that this obligation will be met.

In light of the views of governments as expressed above, the Governments of Canada and the United States of America have agreed, pursuant to Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, to request the International Joint Commission to examine into and to report upon the transboundary implications of the proposed completion and operation of the Garrison Diversion Unit in the State of North Dakota; and to make recommendations as to such measures, including modifications, alterations or adjustments to the Garrison Diversion Unit, as might be taken to assist governments in ensuring that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured.

In doing so, the Commission should examine into and report upon the following and such other matters as the IJC may deem relevant:

(a) the present state of water quality in the Souris and Red Rivers, their tributaries and other downstream waters, with particular reference to the Canadian portions thereof, which may be affected by the proposed completion and operation of the Garrison Diversion Unit. The examination should include the following:

- 1) total dissolved solids,
- 2) sulfate, sodium, chloride, magnesium, calcium and compounds thereof,
- 3) bicarbonates,
- 4) nutrients, including nitrogen, phosphorus and their compounds,
- 5) pesticides and herbicides,
- 6) dissolved oxygen, temperature, sediment and other related parameters affecting aquatic life,
- 7) trace elements, including boron, selenium, lead and other heavy metals;

- (b) the present uses of these waters and those uses which may reasonably be anticipated in the future;
- (c) the effects of present water quality on these uses;
- (d) the nature, extent and location of impacts on the quality and quantity of these waters to be anticipated as a result of the proposed completion and operation of the Garrison Diversion Unit;
- (e) the nature, extent and economic cost of such impacts to be anticipated from the proposed completion and operation of the Garrison Diversion Unit on the present and anticipated future uses of these waters; and
- (f) the nature and extent of the impact on commercial and recreational fisheries in Manitoba, particularly Lake Winnipeg, of the possible introduction from the Missouri River system through the Garrison Diversion Unit of foreign species of fish, fish diseases, and fish parasites.

Should the Commission make any recommendations concerning measures which could be taken to avoid or relieve adverse effects on uses in Canada, what would be the approximate cost of such measures?

In the conduct of its investigation and in the preparation of its report, the Commission should make use of information and technical data heretofore available, or which may become available during the course of the investigation. In addition, the Commission should seek the assistance, as required, of specially qualified personnel from both countries.

Both the United States and Canada ascribe particular importance to the views of the Commission on this matter. Accordingly, the Commission is requested to complete its investigation and submit its report in the minimum possible time, consistent with a thorough examination of the subject, but in any case, not later than October 31, 1976.

The Governments shall make available, or as necessary, seek the appropriation of, the funds required to provide the Commission promptly with the resources needed to discharge its obligations fully within the period specified.

A similar request is being transmitted to the International Joint Commission by the Government of the United States.

Allan J. MacEachen





CANADA

No. 102

Government
Publication
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 27, 1975



VISIT TO OTTAWA OF THE
MINISTER OF PLANNING AND CO-OPERATION OF SENEGAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

A Delegation of the Government of Senegal, headed by Mr. Ousmane Seck, Minister of Planning and Co-operation, paid an official visit to Ottawa from October 19 to 22, 1975, at the invitation of the Government of Canada. Meetings took place with the Departments of External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Export Development Corporation and the International Development Research Centre. These exchanges were concerned with political, cultural, economic and commercial relations between the two countries as well as with questions relevant to the French-speaking world.

Relations between the two countries were acknowledged to be excellent. It was equally recognized that the time has come to strengthen the consultation machinery of the "Francophonie" movement, and that this whole question of consultation could usefully be taken up at the next general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency (Agence de coopération culturelle et technique) which will take place in Mauritius next November.

The Senegalese Delegation and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce decided to study ways and means of establishing commercial relations between the two countries. Such relations are now practically non-existent.

Most of the conversations were concerned with the activities of Canada in Senegal in the development assistance field. Among on-going projects, it was decided to facilitate access to the "Ecole polytechnique de Thies" (technical school) for nationals of other states in the region. The Senegalese Delegation and representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency took the occasion to review the implementation procedures for several projects recently approved by CIDA in the fields of forestry maintenance, cattle-breeding, coastal surveillance and fisheries development as well as a survey of ocean resources off the coast of Senegal.

The Canadian International Development Agency agreed to undertake a study of a number of new projects introduced by the Senegalese Delegation, the cost of which would amount to some \$30 million over a period of five years, having to do with expanded and integrated undertakings in the fields of agriculture and fisheries as well as with the provision of expertise and equipment in the industrial sector.

The above projects are in accordance with the various development priorities of Senegal and correspond as well to the priorities of the Canadian Government in the aid field, as defined in the Canadian Government strategy for development for the years 1975-1980 and by the Government's policies regarding the new international economic order.

The Senegalese Delegation accompanying Mr. Ousmane Seck was composed of high officials and technical experts from the Office of the Prime Minister of Senegal and from various Senegalese ministries, including those of Planning and Co-operation and of Rural Development. A number of specialized Senegalese organizations, including those having to do with scientific and technical research, tourism and electric power, were also represented in the Senegalese Delegation. The Canadian Delegation was headed by the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Miss Monique Bégin.



CANADA

No. 103

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 29, 1975

Government
Publication



SECONDMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, is pleased to announce that within the framework of the Department of External Affairs Foreign Service Visitors Programme, the following appointments have been made for the academic year 1975-76:

Mr. David Stansfield, former High Commissioner to Malaysia and Ambassador to Burma, Foreign Service Visitor at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario; Mr. Paul Malone, former Ambassador to Israel and High Commissioner to Cyprus, Foreign Service Visitor at the University of Manitoba (October 15 to December 15); Mr. Paul Tardif, former deputy director of Information Division, Foreign Service Visitor at Laval University.

This programme of secondment of senior officers to Canadian universities, which is now in its seventh consecutive year, has proven rewarding both to the universities and to the Department. Under this programme, the officers are released from departmental duties for one academic year to join a university faculty or department where they are available for research, teaching, seminars and consultations related to international affairs under mutually agreed arrangements with the host university.

As previously announced, Mr. G.G. Crean, former Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, is Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Relations at Queen's University.



No. 104

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 29, 1975

Communiqué

CANADA/BELGIUM CULTURAL AGREEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that, in the framework of the Cultural Agreement concluded between the two countries in 1967, the Canada/Belgium Mixed Commission will meet in Quebec City, December 8 and 9, 1975.

Following discussions between federal government authorities and those of the government of Quebec, it has been agreed with the concurrence of the Belgian government that the Mixed Commission will adopt at its first meeting the attached resolution, creating a Belgium/Quebec Sub-Commission with a view to permitting the Government of Quebec to participate fully in the implementation of the Agreement.

The convening of the Commission and the creation of the Belgium/Quebec Sub-Commission will encourage the growth and diversification of the links which traditionally unite Canada and Belgium in the cultural sphere.

Cultural exchanges have increased considerably since the conclusion of the Canada/Belgium Agreement in 1967, and have involved the academic (scholarships, exchanges of university professors), and artistic (exhibitions by Belgian and Canadian artists) sectors as well as the performing arts (tours by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, the Jeunes comédiens du Théâtre du Nouveau monde and by the National Theatre of Belgium). To complete the picture, mention must be made of the opening in 1974 of the Canadian Cultural and Information Centre in Brussels, youth exchange programmes and gifts of books, and the existence of a Belgian/Canadian literary prize.

A further announcement will be forthcoming soon of the names of the Canadian members of the Mixed Commission.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

1. Under the terms of the Agreement on Cultural Co-operation signed by the contracting parties May 8, 1967, the Mixed Commission may create sub-commissions.
2. Consequently, the Mixed Commission creates a Belgium-Quebec Sub-Commission.
3. This Sub-Commission shall be composed, on the one hand by a chairman and representatives named by the competent Belgian authorities. On the other hand, it shall be composed of a chairman and representatives named by the government of Quebec. An adviser named by the federal government shall also participate in this work of the Sub-Commission.
4. The Quebec chairman of the Sub-Commission shall be a member *ex officio* of the Mixed Commission.
5. The Sub-Commission shall meet on the same dates as the Mixed Commission.
6. The Sub-Commission shall pronounce upon any project presented within the framework of the Canada-Belgium Agreement which has direct implications for Quebec institutions.
7. The Sub-Commission is responsible for all projects financed by the government of Quebec.
8. The Sub-Commission is responsible for all projects financed by Belgium and involving Quebec institutions in the sense of paragraph 6 above.
9. The Sub-Commission may be given responsibility for any other project or any other question by the Mixed Commission.
10. The Mixed Commission shall receive and approve the report of the Sub-Commission.



Communiqué

No. 105
NO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 4, 1975

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

LE 4 NOVEMBRE 1975



CANADA/COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN CONSULTATIONS
NOVEMBER 12/13, 1975

CONSULTATIONS CANADA/ANTILLES DU COMMONWEALTH
LES 12 ET 13 NOVEMBRE 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Consultations at the Senior Officials level will take place between the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean and Canada in Ottawa on November 12 and 13. The discussions are expected to focus on the future economic relations between the region and Canada. This will be the first round of discussions, with a further round expected to take place in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

The scheduling of the consultations at this time follows adherence of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries to the Lomé Convention, which defines their new relationship with the European Economic Community. Economic relations between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean countries are conducted under the Canada/West Indies Agreement of 1925, as amended by a Protocol signed at the Commonwealth Caribbean/Canada Conference of 1966.

The Commonwealth Caribbean participation is being co-ordinated through the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), which has its headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana. CARICOM was founded in 1973 and includes 12 Commonwealth Caribbean countries as full participants while the 13th, Bahamas, is a member of the Community only.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que des consultations entre des hauts fonctionnaires des Antilles du Commonwealth et du Canada se tiendront à Ottawa, les 12 et 13 novembre prochains. Cette première série d'entretiens, qui devrait surtout porter sur l'avenir des relations économiques entre les deux parties sera probablement suivie d'une autre ronde de discussions dans les Antilles du Commonwealth.

Il a été décidé de tenir maintenant des consultations en raison de l'adhésion des pays des Antilles du Commonwealth à la Convention de Lomé, qui définit leurs nouveaux rapports avec la Communauté économique européenne. Les relations économiques entre le Canada et les Antilles du Commonwealth sont régies par l'Accord de commerce de 1925 entre le Canada et les Antilles, dans sa forme modifiée par le Protocole signé lors de la Conférence Canada Antilles du Commonwealth de 1966.

Le Secrétariat de la Communauté antillaise et du marché commun des Antilles (CARICOM), qui a son siège à Georgetown (Guyane), coordonne la participation des pays des Antilles du Commonwealth. Créé en 1973, le CARICOM comprend 12 pays des Antilles du Commonwealth qui sont membres de plein droit; un treizième, les Bahamas, n'est membre que de la Communauté antillaise.

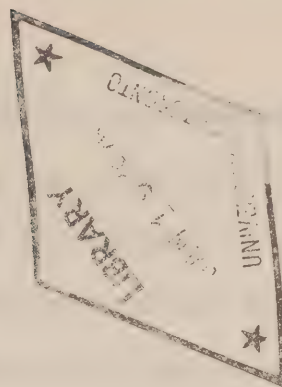


No. 106

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOVEMBER 3, 1975

Publication
Publ.



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF THE AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL
COOPERATION, PORT-LOUIS, MAURITIUS,
NOVEMBER 12 TO 15, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, is pleased to announce that the Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister without Portfolio, will head the Canadian delegation to the General Conference of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation to be held in Port-Louis (Mauritius) from November 12th to 15th, 1975.

Every two years, ministerial level delegations from all member countries meet in the General Conference, the governing body of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation. The last meeting was held in Liège and Brussels in October 1973.

The next General Conference will be preceded by a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Agency on November 9th and 10th, 1975 in Port-Louis. At the General Conference, the Canadian delegation, headed by Mr. Marchand, will participate in an examination of the general policy of the Agency for 1976 and 1977, as well as the budgets and programmes for these two years. The delegation will consist of the following:

C A N A D A

Mr. Jean Marchand	Minister without Portfolio and President of the Delegation
Mr. D'Amboise Fortier	Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
Mr. Jacques Dupuis	Director General of the Bureau of Coordination, Department of External Affairs
Mr. André Giroux	Executive Assistant to the Minister without Portfolio
Mr. Peter Kilburn	Director, Multilateral Organizations, Canadian International Development Agency

Mr. Claude Lemelin	Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
Mr. Gaston Périard	Director of the Francophone Institutions Division, Department of External Affairs
Mr. Marc Perron	Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris

QUEBEC

Mr. François Cloutier	Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Mr. André Dufour	Assistant Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Mr. Pierre Lefrançois	Director of International Cooperation, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Mr. Pierre Parent	Executive Assistant to the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Mr. Serge Raymond	Press Attaché of the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
Mr. Pierre Jolin	Counsellor at the Quebec General Delegation in Paris
Mrs. Diane Charland	International Relations Bureau, Department of Intergovernmental Affairs

NEW BRUNSWICK

Mr. Jean-Pierre Ouellet	Minister of Youth
Mr. Normand Martin	Deputy Minister of Youth

MANITOBA

Mrs. Marie Jubinville	Counsellor, Secretariat for Cultural Federal-Provincial Relations
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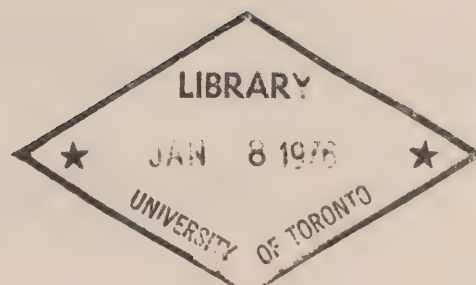


CANADA

Nº. 107

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
NOVEMBER 6, 1975

Government
Publications



CANADA/EUROPEAN COMMUNITY -
ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

Letters of Co-operation in the field of the environment between the Government of Canada and the Commission of European Communities were signed and exchanged this afternoon between Ambassador Marcel Cadieux, Head of the Mission of Canada to the European Communities, and Mr. Scarascia Mugnozza, Vice-President of the Commission. This exchange of letters is the first arrangement of its kind between Canada and the Commission and occurs at a time when Canada and the European Community are seeking to add to and deepen their relations. The substance of this exchange, that will help to broaden the scope and forms of co-operation already existing between Canada and the Commission, will consist principally of:

- the objective evaluation of risks to human health and to the environment from pollution;
- the establishment of quality objectives in dealing with environmental pollution, particularly in the area of water pollution;
- the protection of the natural environment.

It is understood that this list of topics may be added to in future. The co-operation will take place at the level of technical experts and will include visits and exchanges of views and information. Meetings at the level of officials responsible for environmental policy and experts are also planned.



CANADA

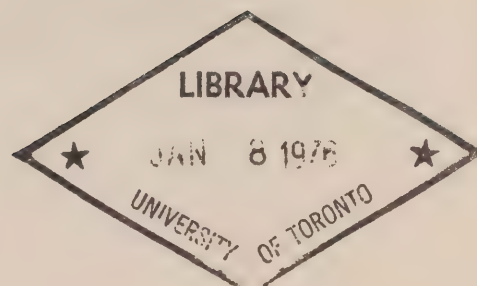
Communiqué

No. 108
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 7, 1975
LE 7 NOVEMBRE 1975

Government
Publications



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE
18TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE FAO
ROME, NOVEMBER 8-27, 1975

DÉLÉGATION CANADIENNE À LA
18^E SESSION DE LA CONFÉRENCE
DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR
L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE
QUI SE TIENDRA À ROME DU 8 AU 27 NOVEMBRE 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

COEFFICIENT-Q.M.O.

Page 1



YSA201 is a program that provides a comprehensive overview of the YSA201 program. It is designed to help you understand the program and its benefits. The program is available in both English and Spanish.

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that the Canadian Delegation to the 18th Session of the Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), which will take place from November 8-27, 1975 in Rome, will be led by the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Eugene Whelan, and will include the Minister of Agriculture from the Province of Saskatchewan, the Honourable Edgar Kaeding.

Among the issues facing the Conference is the election of a new Director-General to replace the outgoing Addeke Boerma of the Netherlands. Dr. W. David Hopper, President of the International Development Research Centre, is among the six candidates for the position.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que la délégation canadienne à la 18^e session de la Conférence de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, qui aura lieu à Rome du 8 au 27 novembre 1975, sera conduite par l'honorable Eugene Whelan, ministre de l'Agriculture. L'honorable Edgar Kaeding, ministre de l'Agriculture de la province de la Saskatchewan, fera également partie de la délégation.

Parmi les questions à l'ordre du jour de la Conférence il faut mentionner l'élection d'un nouveau directeur-général qui succédera au directeur sortant, M. Addeke Boerma des Pays-Bas. M. W. David Hopper, président du Centre de recherches pour le développement international, est l'un des six candidats à ce poste.



CANADA

Communiqué

No.
N^o 109

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 13, 1975

LE 13 NOVEMBRE 1975

Communiqué
Presse



A N G O L A

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today issued the following statement:

Canada has consistently supported the right of colonized peoples to self-determination and independence, and we have accordingly taken note and welcomed Angola's independence from Portugal which took place on November 11. However, the political and security situations there are extremely confused, and we are not at present in a position to recognize or enter into relations with any group which may claim to govern the country. It is established Canadian policy to recognize governments that are in control of their country and that are able to answer to their international obligations. When the situation in Angola is clarified sufficiently in this direction, we will then be in a position to pronounce further on our relations with it.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui la déclaration suivante:

Le Canada a toujours soutenu le droit des peuples colonisés à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance et nous saluons donc l'indépendance accordée par le Portugal à l'Angola, le 11 novembre. Cependant, à cause de la situation politique extrêmement confuse qui y prévaut et des problèmes de la sûreté, nous ne sommes pas en mesure, actuellement, de reconnaître aucun des groupes qui prétendent le gouverner, ni d'établir des relations bilatérales avec eux. Notre doctrine à cet égard repose sur des fondements établis depuis longtemps: nous reconnaissons les gouvernements qui ont la maîtrise effective de leur pays et qui peuvent honorer leurs obligations internationales. Dès que la situation en Angola le permettra nous préciserons définitivement nos relations avec lui.



CANADA

No. 110

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE

21:00 HOURS, EST

NOVEMBER 20, 1975

Government
Publication



TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY THE
SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF CANADA AT THE INTERNATIONAL
JOINT COMMISSION HEARINGS ON
THE GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 20, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

The Government of Canada is most concerned about the potential adverse effects of the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, on waters crossing the boundary into Canada. On the basis of studies conducted in the United States and Canada, the Government of Canada, in the closest collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, has concluded that this project, as now envisaged, would have adverse effects on the Canadian portions of the Souris, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and on Lake Winnipeg, which would cause injury to health and property in Canada in contravention of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

Since 1969, by means of a series of diplomatic Notes and meetings, the Government of Canada has been in continuing consultation with the Government of the United States on the Garrison Diversion Unit as it affects Canada. In a Note dated February 5, 1974, the Government of the United States gave an assurance that "the U.S. will comply with its obligation to Canada not to pollute water crossing the boundary to the injury of health or property in Canada." The Note further stated that "no construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada will be undertaken unless it is clear that this obligation will be met." The Government of the United States has since repeated this assurance in response to further expressions of concern by Canada in meetings of Canadian and United States officials.

Canadian technical studies and United States studies on the effects of irrigation return flows on the Souris River in Canada have led the Government of Canada to conclude that there will be injury to health and property in Canada if the Garrison project goes forward as now planned. Detailed water quality data on the project's anticipated effects on the Red River, developed by the United States, have recently been made available to Canadian officials. Canadian authorities have not yet had an opportunity to examine these data in depth in order to determine the extent of the adverse effects that this project might have on the water quality of the Red River in Canada. It should also be noted that the Government of Canada is concerned about the potential adverse effects of the introduction of foreign biota through an inter basin transfer of waters such as the proposal to transfer Missouri River water into the Red River system. The potential for increased flooding in Canada resulting from the project is a matter of further and significant concern. In outlining these concerns to you, I wish to stress that the Government of Canada has worked in close consultation with the Government of Manitoba.

At this point, I would like the Commission to hear the testimony of two Environment Canada experts concerning the adverse effects that the Government of Canada has concluded will result if the Garrison project, as currently envisaged, is completed and put into operation. *

* * *

As you are aware, these hearings are being held as a result of an agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States to request the International Joint Commission to examine the transboundary implications of the Garrison project and to make recommendations as to such measures as might be taken to assist Governments in ensuring that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured. The key to the Commission's mandate in completing this task is found in paragraph 4 of the Reference.

The Commission will itself have to decide the extent to which the project as conceived at present will cause injury to health or property in Canada. In this context, it was the Canadian Government's intention that the terms of reference be broad enough to enable the Commission to recommend, inter alia, and depending on its findings, the discontinuance of any or all features of the Garrison project which would result in a violation of the Boundary Waters Treaty. Although it is understood that consideration is being given in the United States to alternatives to those aspects of the Garrison project that would adversely affect Canada, the Government of Canada has not yet been officially informed of these alternatives.

The International Joint Commission is an independent and impartial body with a long history of assistance to the Canadian and United States Governments in resolving transboundary problems. We are confident that its recommendations will be most helpful to both Canada and the United States in the present task of ensuring that the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty are fully honoured.

In closing, I would like to submit for the study of the Commission technical papers by Canadian officials on the Garrison project. In view of the early deadline for the Commission's report set in the Reference, the Commission might find such information and technical data useful for the conduct of its investigation and the preparation of its report.

* Copies of the testimony may be obtained through Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3.



CANADA

No. 111
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 20, 1975
LE 20 NOVEMBRE 1975

Communications
Publications



CANADA/JAPAN MEETING ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
TOKYO, NOVEMBER 25-28

RÉUNION CANADO-JAPONAISE SUR LA COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE
À TOKYO DU 25 AU 28 NOVEMBRE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that Canadian and Japanese officials will meet in Tokyo from November 25 to 28 to follow up on the decision taken at the Seventh Meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee in Tokyo earlier this year to explore opportunities for strengthening economic co-operation and to pursue the mandate given by the Canadian and Japanese Prime Ministers during their meeting in Ottawa in 1974 to broaden and deepen Canada-Japan relations.

Officials will be holding exploratory discussions to identify areas in both manufacturing and resource sectors which offer opportunities for increased and mutually beneficial economic co-operation. The discussions are expected to include such matters as further development of two-way trade, expanded mutually beneficial investments, broader inter-corporate links including joint ventures and technological exchanges, and conditions giving greater assurance of supply and of access to markets.

The delegation, which will include officials from the Departments of External Affairs, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Finance, Agriculture and Energy, Mines and Resources, will be led by Mr. T. M. Burns, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

* * *

Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui que des représentants du Canada et du Japon se rencontreront à Tokyo du 25 au 28 novembre pour donner suite à la décision prise plus tôt cette année lors de la septième réunion du Comité ministériel Canada/Japon. En effet, il avait été convenu d'explorer les possibilités de renforcer la coopération économique ainsi que d'élargir et d'approfondir les relations canado-japonaises, conformément au mandat arrêté par les premiers ministres canadien et japonais lors de leur rencontre à Ottawa en 1974.

Les représentants auront des entretiens exploratoires afin d'identifier, tant dans le secteur manufacturier que dans celui des ressources naturelles, les domaines qui se prêtent à une plus grande coopération économique, au profit des deux pays. Les entretiens porteront, entre autres, sur l'augmentation des échanges commerciaux, l'intensification des rapports entre les sociétés notamment par la voie d'entreprises en participation, les échanges scientifiques et technologiques et les conditions offrant des garanties accrues au chapitre des approvisionnements et des débouchés.

La délégation, qui se composera de représentants des ministères des Affaires extérieures, de l'Industrie et du Commerce, des Finances, de l'Agriculture, de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, sera présidée par Monsieur T. M. Burns, premier sous-ministre adjoint, Opérations, du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.



CANADA

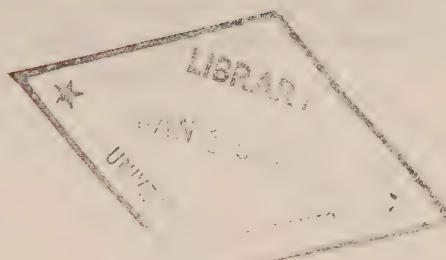
Communiqué

N^o 112
No.

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LE 24 NOVEMBRE 1975
NOVEMBER 24, 1975

Communiqué
Presse



LA REPRÉSENTATION DU CANADA AUX CÉRÉMONIES
MARQUANT L'AVÈNEMENT DU ROI D'ESPAGNE

CANADA'S REPRESENTATION AT THE CEREMONIES
CELEBRATING THE ACCESSION OF THE KING OF SPAIN

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui qu'aux cérémonies qui se dérouleront à Madrid le jeudi 27 novembre pour marquer l'avènement du roi d'Espagne, Juan Carlos 1er, le Canada sera représenté par le Leader du Gouvernement au Sénat, l'honorable Raymond J. Perrault, et Madame Perrault, et par l'Ambassadeur du Canada près la cour d'Espagne, Monsieur Georges Blouin, et Madame Blouin.

Le Sénateur Perrault est membre du Conseil Privé et siège au Conseil des Ministres depuis le mois de juillet 1974. Le séjour à Madrid de M. Perrault constituera la première visite officielle jamais effectuée en Espagne par un ministre du Gouvernement du Canada.

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today that at the ceremonies which will take place in Madrid on Thursday November 27 for the accession of the King of Spain, Juan Carlos I, Canada will be represented by the Leader of the Government in the Senate, the Honourable Raymond J. Perrault and Mrs. Perrault, and by the Canadian Ambassador to the Spanish Court, Mr. Georges Blouin and Mrs. Blouin.

Senator Perrault is a member of the Privy Council and joined the Cabinet in July 1974. Senator Perrault's journey to Madrid will be the first official visit to Spain by a Canadian Government Minister.



No. 113
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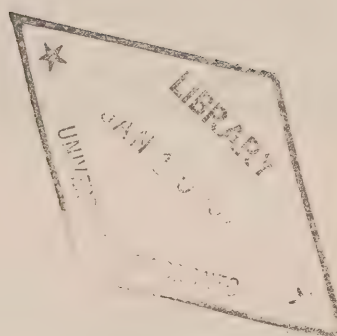
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 27, 1975

LE 27 NOVEMBRE 1975

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Government
Publications



THE INDEPENDENCE OF SURINAM,
NOVEMBER 25, 1975

L'INDÉPENDANCE DU SURINAM,
SURVENUE LE 25 NOVEMBRE 1975

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

In a message to the interim President of Surinam, the Governor General expressed congratulations on behalf of the Canadian people to the people of Surinam on the attainment of their independence on November 25, 1975.

It was announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs that Mr. Ormond Dier, Canada's High Commissioner to Guyana, will be appointed as non-resident Ambassador to Surinam. Mr. Dier has been representing Canada at the independence ceremonies in Paramaraibo, the capital of Surinam. Prior to independence Surinam, which has a population of approximately 400,000, was part of the Netherlands Realm. The Government will be led by Prime Minister Henk Arron.

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Dans un message adressé au président intérimaire du Surinam, le Gouverneur général a transmis les félicitations du peuple canadien au peuple du Surinam à l'occasion de son accession à l'indépendance, le 25 novembre 1975.

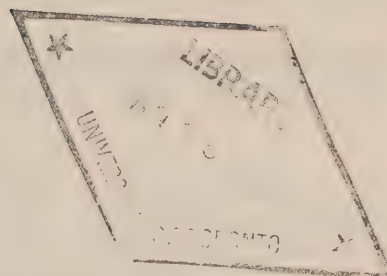
Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures a annoncé la nomination prochaine de M. Ormond Dier, Haut-commissaire du Canada en Guyane, au poste d'ambassadeur non résident auprès du Surinam. M. Dier a représenté le Canada lors des cérémonies d'indépendance qui se sont déroulées à Paramaraibo, capitale du Surinam. Avant d'accéder à l'indépendance, le Surinam, dont la population s'élève à 400,000 habitants, faisait partie du Royaume des Pays-Bas. Le Premier ministre Henk Arron dirigera le gouvernement.



No. 114
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NOVEMBER 28, 1975
LE 28 NOVEMBRE 1975



JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ ON CANADA/POLAND DISCUSSIONS
ON FISHERIES MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN

COMMUNIQUÉ CONJOINT SUR LES ENTRETIENS
CANADO-POLONAIS
SUR LA QUESTION DES PÊCHERIES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communique

Canadian and Polish officials met at Ottawa from November 25 to 27, 1975, to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern.

Pursuant to the understanding reached in earlier discussions held in Ottawa on September 19, 1975, the two sides began the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on fisheries cooperation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Polish fleet in waters off Canada's coasts, taking into account anticipated legal and jurisdictional changes in the regime of fisheries management in such waters and traditional Polish fishing. They also considered proposed short term arrangements regarding Polish fishing off the Pacific coast of Canada.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved in their talks and agreed to meet in Warsaw in January, 1976, with a view to concluding the negotiations.

The Polish Delegation was chaired by Mr. E. Wisniewski, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping. The Canadian Delegation was chaired by Mr. L.H. Legault, Director General, International Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of the Environment.

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Des représentants des Gouvernements canadien et polonais se sont réunis à Ottawa du 25 au 27 novembre 1975, pour discuter des questions de pêche qui intéressent les deux pays.

Les deux parties ont entrepris, sur la base de l'entente qui résulta de leurs discussions antérieures à Ottawa le 19 septembre 1975, l'élaboration d'un accord bilatéral sur leur coopération en matière de pêche, qui établirait les modalités devant gouverner la poursuite des opérations de pêche polonaises, dans les eaux au large des côtes canadiennes, tenant compte des modifications juridictionnelles prévisibles au régime de la gestion des pêcheries dans ces eaux, et de la tradition des pêcheries polonaises. Elles ont également étudié des mesures proposées à court terme concernant les opérations de pêche polonaises au large du littoral pacifique.

Les deux parties se sont déclarées satisfaites du progrès réalisé au cours de leurs entretiens, et ont convenu de se réunir à Varsovie en janvier 1976, dans le but de conclure les négociations.

La délégation polonaise fut présidée par Monsieur E. Wisniewski, Vice-ministre du Commerce extérieur et de l'économie maritime; Monsieur L.H. Legault, directeur général des pêches internationales et de la mer, ministère de l'Environnement, présida la délégation canadienne.



No. 115

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 1, 1975

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CANADA-GERMANY SCIENTIFIC CONSULTATIONS,
OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 26-28

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Third Consultative Meeting held under the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Scientific and Technical Co-operation of April 16, 1971 took place in Ottawa, Canada, from November 26-28, 1975. The purposes of the meeting were to review progress under the Agreement, to consider proposals submitted by each country for future collaboration, to reach agreement on those to be pursued, to establish priorities, and to formulate a schedule of activities for 1975-76.

On the occasion of this meeting Staatssekretar H. H. Haunschild also visited Canada. He held talks in Ottawa with the Honourable C. M. Drury, Minister of State for Science and Technology and the Secretary of that Ministry, Dr. Maurice LeClair, Mr. D'Iberville Fortier, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. C. H. Smith, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr. L. F. Drahotsky, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Mr. W. A. O'Neill, Commissioner, Canadian Coast Guard.

Staatssekretar Haunschild accompanied by the German Ambassador to Canada Count Max Von Podewils Durniz and Dr. Maurice LeClair, Secretary to the Ministry of State for Science and Technology opened the consultative meeting.

The Delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany was headed by Mr. Reinhard Loosch, Ministerialdirigent, International Co-operation, Federal Ministry for Research and Technology, Bonn. It also included officials of the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology, the German Embassy and co-ordinators for Canadian-German co-operation in selected fields.

The Canadian Delegation was led by Mr. J. Mullin, General Director, International Division, Ministry of State for Science and Technology. Dr. Sydney Wagner, General Director, Office of Science and Technology, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Mr. N. Haffey, Director, Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division, Department of External Affairs, were Vice-Chairmen. Representatives of the federal departments of Environment and Energy, Mines and Resources as well as officials from Alberta, Ontario and Quebec participated.

The delegations reviewed the activities that have developed since the Second Consultative Meeting held in Bonn, May 14-17, 1974. Co-operation in most of the fields examined was found to have developed in a satisfactory manner and to have been profitable to both sides.

The delegations felt, however, that special efforts should be made to profit from the many useful information exchanges that have taken place by focusing more on identifying and carrying out concrete projects.

On this basis, the two delegations reached agreement on activities in such fields as Marine Sciences, Geosciences, Environment, Health Protection, Biomedical Technology, Computer Applications in various areas, Urban Affairs and Transportation Technology.

The significance of scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries is increasing steadily because of the growing necessity for a more rational and economical use of all resources. The constantly growing requirements for human and other resources in the carrying out of scientific research and technological development activities make it essential to continue to identify fields in which the sharing of facilities and equipment can be encouraged. Further steps must be taken to facilitate the comparison of research data from studies carried out in the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada. Each country has much to offer the other and continued efforts toward complementary research and development activities will be of benefit to both sides.

The activities agreed to during this third meeting form only one part of the ongoing co-operation existing in many fields between the two countries, both bilaterally and in concert with other nations. This intensified and expanded co-operation will support their common national and international goals for the advancement of science and the rational utilization of science and technology for the improvement of overall world conditions.

It was agreed that the fourth meeting of the Consultative Committee should take place in the spring of 1977 in the Federal Republic of Germany.



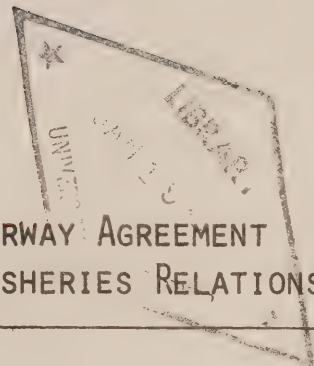
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 116

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 2, 1975

Government
Publication



CANADA-NORWAY AGREEMENT
ON MUTUAL FISHERIES RELATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the conclusion of an Agreement between Canada and Norway on fisheries matters.

The Agreement was negotiated at meetings held in Oslo, September 15-16, and in Ottawa on October 20 and 21, 1975. The Canadian Delegation was led by Mr. L. H. J. Legault, Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, Department of the Environment. The Norwegian Delegation was led by Mr. H. Vindenes, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Agreement, signed today by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and His Excellency Knut Hedemann, the Norwegian Ambassador to Canada, will come into force upon ratification. It sets out the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Norwegian vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic coast of Canada. The Agreement will permit Norwegian vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements. The Government of Canada, in exercising its sovereign rights in the extended area of jurisdiction, will determine the total allowable catch for individual stocks, the Canadian harvesting capacity in respect of such stocks, and, after appropriate consultations, allotments for Norwegian vessels from stock surpluses. Norwegian vessels will be required to obtain licenses from the Canadian Government to fish for such allotments and will operate in the extended Canadian zone subject to Canadian law. The Government of Norway has agreed to co-operate in scientific research for conservation and management purposes in the area under Canadian fisheries jurisdiction off the Atlantic coast.

The Agreement provides for the protection of salmon stocks and there is also a provision relating to the proper management and conservation of the living resources of the high seas beyond the limits of national fisheries jurisdiction. The Agreement will be subject to review by the two governments after a period of two years or after a future multilateral convention dealing with the same substantive matters is ratified by both governments. It will run for a six year period from the date of its entry into force.

The Agreement is intended to give effect to the consensus emerging from the Law of the Sea Conference, as reflected in the Single Negotiating Text which emerged from the Geneva session of the Conference. The substance of that consensus is applied in this Agreement to the bilateral fisheries relations of Canada and Norway.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of State (Fisheries) have expressed their satisfaction at the conclusion of this new agreement, which for Canada represents an early and major step towards the new régime of extended fisheries jurisdiction off our coasts. That régime will give to Canada the powers needed to manage and conserve the living resources for the benefit of Canadian fishermen and, subject to Canada's priority needs, for the benefit of other nations, such as Norway, who share the sense of urgency for action to protect such resources.



CANADA

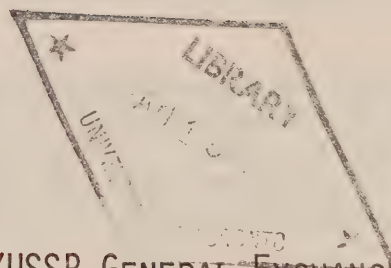
Communiqué

No. 117

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 5, 1975

Government
Publications



CANADA/USSR GENERAL EXCHANGES
AGREEMENT MIXED COMMISSION -
1976-77 PROGRAMME

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

On November 27, 1975, Canada and the USSR signed a two-year programme of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges for the period 1976-77 at the conclusion of the Third Session of the Canada/USSR Mixed Commission on General Exchanges which was held in Moscow from November 24 to 27. The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. A.J. Andrew, Head of the Canadian Delegation, signed on behalf of Canada. Mr. I.N. Zemskov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Head of the Soviet Delegation, signed on behalf of the Soviet Union. Represented on the Canadian Delegation were federal government departments and agencies, provincial governments and organizations, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The Canada/USSR Mixed Commission was established by the General Exchanges Agreement which was signed by Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Kosygin in October 1971 in Ottawa. Under the agreement, the Mixed Commission meets alternately in Moscow and Ottawa.

Seven major areas of co-operation figure in the Agreement: science, education, the arts, cinematography, television and radio, sports and tourism. The programme for 1976-77 notes that the representatives of Canada and the USSR were guided in its preparation by the principles set out in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

In the area of science, the programme provides for Soviet consideration of new Canadian proposals on environment, oceanography and aquatic ecosystems. Existing academic, educational and cultural exchanges have been broadened in scope, and new articles have been included to encourage the teaching and study of the English, French and Russian languages. Stronger emphasis has been given to the reciprocal dissemination of information between the two countries through exchanges of speakers, editors, journalists, and representatives of publishing houses and the holding of seminars and book exhibitions. The new programme also provides for an exchange of delegations of specialists in social security for the purpose of familiarization with the organization of social security services in the two countries.



CANADA

Communiqué

No.
N° 118

DECEMBER 5, 1975
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 5 DÉCEMBRE 1975

Classification
Fait le 1975



VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO THE
MIDDLE EAST

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES AU
MOYEN-ORIENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today his intention to pay an official visit to the Middle East early next year. Mr. MacEachen will visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and Israel, leaving Canada January 9 and returning January 21.

Further details concerning the visit, including a detailed itinerary will be issued in due course.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui son intention de se rendre en visite officielle au Moyen-Orient au début de l'année prochaine. M. MacEachen visitera l'Egypte, l'Arabie Saoudite, la Jordanie, l'Iraq et Israël. Il quittera le Canada le 9 janvier pour y revenir le 21.

De plus amples détails touchant la visite, incluant un itinéraire détaillé, seront communiqués en temps et lieu.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 119
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 3, 1975
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 8 DÉCEMBRE 1975



OECD REVIEW OF EDUCATION
POLICIES IN CANADA

ETUDE DE L'OCDE DES
POLITIQUES D'ÉDUCATION
AU CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announced today the composition of the Canadian delegation which will go to Paris December 9 and 10 for the so-called "confrontation" meeting, final phase of a major review of education policies in Canada, currently being conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The Delegation will be constituted as follows:

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a annoncé aujourd'hui la composition de la délégation du Canada qui se rendra à Paris les 9 et 10 décembre pour la réunion dite "de confrontation", étape finale de la revue générale des politiques d'éducation au Canada, qu'entreprend actuellement l'Organisation pour la coopération économique et le développement (OCDE). La délégation sera composée des personnes suivantes:

Chairman of the Delegation/Président de la délégation:

The Hon. Ben Hanuschak
Minister of Education and Colleges
and Universities Affairs
Province of Manitoba

Delegates/Délégués:

The Hon. Gerald S. Merrithew
Minister of Education
Province of New Brunswick

Mr. C. Roebathan
Deputy Minister of Education
Province of Newfoundland

Mr. James S. Hrabí
Associate Deputy Minister
Department of Education
Province of Alberta

Mr. J. Phillipson
Associate Deputy Minister of Education
Province of British Columbia

Mr. G.E.M. McLeod
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Education
Province of New Brunswick

M. Maurice Mercier
Sous-ministre adjoint de l'Education
Province du Québec

M. Pierre Fontaine
Directeur général de la Planification
Ministère de l'Education
Province du Québec

Mr. W.E.P. Fleck
Director, Curriculum Development Branch
Ministry of Education
Province of Ontario

Mr. H.E. Gillies
Director, Planning and Research Branch
Ministry of Education
Province of Ontario

Mr. L.H. Bergstrom
Regional Director, Western Region
Regina, Saskatchewan

M. Claude Marin
Coordonnateur des objectifs de l'écono-
mie de l'éducation
Ministère de l'Education
Province du Québec

Mr. J.P. McCluskey
Regional Director, Atlantic Region
Chatham, New Brunswick

Mr. Peter Roberts
Assistant Under-Secretary of State
Government of Canada

Mr. R. Connelly
Director-General, Programme Development
Indian and Eskimo Affairs Programme
Department of Indian and Northern
Affairs
Government of Canada

M. R. Lachapelle
Directeur général
Direction de l'aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'Etat
Gouvernement du Canada

M. Bernard Dufresne
Directeur
Programmes de la formation de la
main-d'oeuvre
Région de Québec
Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre
et de l'Immigration
Gouvernement du Canada

M. Graham Mitchell
Directeur
Coordination fédérale-provinciale
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada

Mr. M. Spalding
Director, Programmes Division
Education Support Branch
Secretary of State Department
Government of Canada



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 120

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 8, 1975

Government
Publications



CANADA-BELGIUM CULTURAL AGREEMENT
MIXED COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Mixed Commission provided for under the terms of the Cultural Agreement concluded between Canada and Belgium in July, 1967, is holding its first session in Quebec City from the 8th to the 10th of December, 1975.

The Belgian side of the Commission is led by His Excellency Mr. Charles Kerremans, Belgian Ambassador to Canada, and the Canadian side by Mr. André Bissonnette, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada.

At its first session this morning, the Mixed Commission created a Belgo-Quebec Sub-Commission. The resolution creating the Sub-Commission was transmitted officially to the Quebec authorities who appointed Mr. Arthur Tremblay, Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs for the Province of Quebec, as Quebec Chairman of the Sub-Commission. In this capacity, Mr. Tremblay is an *ex officio* member of the Mixed Commission, as provided for in the terms of the resolution creating the Sub-Commission.

Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba are represented respectively by: Mrs. Patricia Sharp, Director, External Activities Secretariat, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs; Mr. Normand Martin, Deputy Minister, Department of Youth; and Mrs. Marie Jubinville, Deputy-Director, Secretariat for Federal-Provincial Cultural Relations, Ministry of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

Representatives of Canadian ministries and other agencies are also taking part in the work of the Commission.

A complete list of the members of the Canadian section is attached.

CANADIAN SECTION

Mr. André Bissonnette
Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
and Chairman of the Canadian Section
Ottawa

Mr. Arthur Tremblay
Deputy Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs
and Quebec Co-Chairman of the Belgo-Quebec Sub-Commission

Mr. Normand Martin
Deputy Minister
Department of Youth
Fredericton

Mr. Jacques Dupuis
Director General
Bureau of Co-ordination
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Mr. Jacques Asselin
Director of Cultural Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Mr. Jacques Montpetit
Counsellor
Canadian Embassy
Brussels

Mr. Bernard Poirier
Director of Official Languages
Council of Ministers Secretariat
Fredericton

Mr. John Saunders
Director
Department of Youth
Fredericton

Mrs. Patricia Sharp
Director, External Activities Secretariat
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
Ministry of Treasury, Economic and Intergovernmental Affairs
Toronto

Mr. S. Goban
Assistant Director, International Programmes
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Ottawa

Mrs. Marie Jubinville
Deputy-Director
Secretariat for Federal-Provincial Cultural Relations
Ministry of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs
Winnipeg

Mr. David Anido
Co-ordinator, Special Projects, Tours Office
Canada Council
Ottawa

Mr. Serge Marcoux
Cultural Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Miss Huguette Chartrand
Sports Advisor, Sports Canada
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Mr. John Fieldhouse
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Mrs. G. Larose
Awards Officer
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada
Ottawa

Mr. Roy Schatz
Department of Education
Toronto.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 121
N°

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

DECEMBER 9, 1975
LE 9 DÉCEMBRE 1975



DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

NOMINATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, announces the following diplomatic appointments which will take effect during the coming weeks.

Mr. Thomas Paul Malone, 60, originally from Edmonton, to be Ambassador to Finland. Mr. Malone (B.A. University of Alberta) has served abroad as Ambassador to Iran with concurrent accreditation to Iraq and Kuwait (1962-65), High Commissioner to Nigeria with concurrent accreditation as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone and Ambassador to Dahomey and Niger (1967-70). Mr. Malone returned to Canada in 1970 to become Deputy Commandant of the National Defence College, Kingston, and, since 1972, was Ambassador to Israel and concurrently High Commissioner to Cyprus.

Mr. Malone replaces Mr. Ernest Côté who returns to Canada to retire this year.

Mr. Jack F. Godsell, 53, from Ottawa, to be High Commissioner to Bangladesh. Mr. Godsell (B.Sc., MA Cambridge) joined the Public Service in 1955, serving initially with the Department of Public Works and then with the Public Service Commission. In 1972 he joined the Canadian International Development Agency and became, in 1975, Director-General of Commonwealth Africa Bilateral Programmes.

Mr. Godsell replaces Mr. Robert W. McLaren whose appointment as High Commissioner to Tanzania was announced earlier.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Allan J. MacEachen, annonce aujourd'hui les nominations diplomatiques suivantes, lesquelles prendront effet au cours des semaines.

M. Thomas Paul Malone, 60 ans et originaire d'Edmonton, est nommé ambassadeur en Finlande. M. Malone (B.A. de l'université de l'Alberta) a été successivement ambassadeur en Iran, poste où il était également accrédité auprès des gouvernements de l'Iraq et de Koweït (1962-1965), haut-commissaire au Nigéria en même temps que haut-commissaire à Sierra Leone et ambassadeur au Dahomey et au Niger (1967-1970). De retour au Canada en 1970, il fut nommé commandant adjoint du Collège de la Défense nationale à Kingston. Depuis 1972, il était à la fois ambassadeur en Israël et haut-commissaire à Chypre.

M. Malone succède à M. Ernest Côté qui revient au Canada pour prendre sa retraite.

M. Jack F. Godsell, 53 ans, est nommé haut-commissaire au Bangladesh. Originaire d'Ottawa, M. Godsell (B.Sc., M.A. Cambridge) s'est joint à la Fonction publique du Canada en 1955, d'abord au ministère des Travaux publics et, ensuite, à la commission de la Fonction publique. En 1972, il a accepté un poste avec l'Agence canadienne de développement international où, en 1975, il a été nommé directeur général de la direction de l'Afrique du Commonwealth.

M. Godsell remplace M. R. W. McLaren dont la nomination au poste de haut-commissaire en Tanzanie a déjà été annoncée.



CANADA

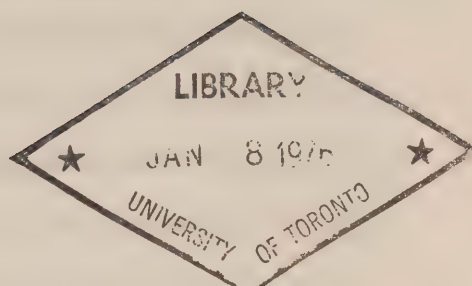
Communiqué

No. 122

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 8, 1975

CALEA

Government
Publications



CANADA EXHIBITS
IN PRAGUE THEATRE DESIGN COMPETITION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Theatre designers Murray Laufer and François Barbeau are among the delegation chosen to represent Canada at the Prague Quadrennial, the international exhibition and competition of stage design and theatre architecture to be held in January 1976. The Department of External Affairs has appointed Monsieur Yvon Sanche, Technical Director of Le Grand Théâtre in Quebec as Commissioner General of the delegation attending both the Quadrennial, and meetings of the International Organization of Stage Designers and Technicians which takes place during the same period.

Monsieur Sanche has been responsible for selecting the Canadian representatives. In addition to Monsieur Barbeau and Mr. Laufer, the delegation includes David Peacock, Head of the Theatre Section for the Canada Council, and Paul Bussi res, Director of the design department of the Quebec Conservatory of dramatic art.

Canada will be exhibiting in all four categories of the Quadrennial competition: set design, costume design, theatre architecture and student design. Photographs and models of over 20 productions designed by Murray Laufer will be shown in the Stage Design display. Among them are illustrations of sets for The Flying Dutchman, Louis Riel, and Bluebeard's Castle produced by the Canadian Opera Company; and of The Plough and the Stars and Question Time presented by the Toronto Arts Production Company at the St. Lawrence Centre.

Costume design in Canada will be represented by the work of Montreal designer François Barbeau, whose designs are familiar from productions by Le Théâtre du Rideau Vert, The National Arts Centre, Le théâtre du Nouveau Monde and La Nouvelle Compagnie Théâtrale. Eleven costumes from Productions of Le deuil sied à Electre, Andromac and Beckett will be shipped to Prague along with 81 sketches and photographs from his many other stage presentations.

The Canadian entry in the Theatre Architecture category is the new Shaw Festival Theatre at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Plans, and photographs by Roland J. Thom and Peter Smith architects of Toronto will be displayed.

Finally, to represent the work being done by students in Canada, Mr. Sanche has obtained the best examples of student design from the National Theatre School in Montreal; the Quebec conservatoire of dramatic art; and the theatre departments of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver and the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Set and costume sketches by approximately 25 young designers have been assembled for the Czech exhibition.

As an international showcase of Theatre design, the Prague Quadrennial is a major event in the theatre world. During the three week conference, delegates will see the work of over 30 contributing countries and will participate in seminars on problems in contemporary theatre.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 123
N°

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
12:00 HOURS, DECEMBER 9, 1975

NE PAS PUBLIER AVANT
12H00 LE 9 DÉCEMBRE 1975

Government
Publications



CONFERENCE ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

CONFÉRENCE SUR LA
COOPÉRATION ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, has accepted nomination as co-Chairman of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation.

The European Economic Community, the United States and Japan have notified the French Government that the following five countries, drawn from the 24-member industrialized countries group, will be the additional participants in the Conference to be convened in Paris on December 16: Australia, Canada, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. These eight representatives will join nineteen participants from developing countries.

Mr. MacEachen, as co-Chairman, will share the task of presiding over the conference with a co-Chairman chosen by the developing countries.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen, a accepté d'être candidat à la co-présidence de la conférence sur la coopération économique internationale, dont la première session doit avoir lieu à Paris du 16 au 19 décembre.

Cette décision fait suite à l'avis donné au gouvernement français par la Communauté européenne, les Etats-Unis et le Japon que les cinq pays suivants, choisis parmi les 24 membres du groupe des pays industrialisés, participeront également à la Conférence: l'Australie, le Canada, l'Espagne, la Suède et la Suisse. Les représentants de ces huit entités économiques se joindront donc à ceux des 19 pays en voie de développement qui participeront à la Conférence.

A titre de co-président, M. MacEachen partagerait les tâches de la présidence avec un collègue désigné par les pays en voie de développement.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 124

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
16:00 HOURS,
DECEMBER 10, 1975

Government
Publications



CULTURAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND BELGIUM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Belgo-Canadian Mixed Commission which met on December 8 in Quebec completed its work this afternoon. It examined in their entirety the cultural exchanges which have taken place between the two countries since the conclusion of the Agreement in 1967 and declared its satisfaction at the rate of growth. The Commission also reviewed the various activities undertaken under the aegis of the Agreement over the last few years. The Commission determined the general orientation of Belgo-Canadian co-operation in the cultural field for the next few years.

The principal areas of concentration are to be the following:

Both sides agreed to expand their programmes of exchanges of personnel, in the academic sectors, including Canadian studies, as well as in the cultural and socio-cultural sectors. In this connection, each side has made available to the other a bank of 100 Mission-days.

In the area of cultural dissemination, plans for a variety of tours and exhibitions were discussed as well as Canada's annual participation in the "Festival des Flandres" starting in 1977.

The Mixed Commission also received and approved the report of the Belgo-Quebec Sub-Commission which it had established by resolution at the beginning of its meeting.

The next meeting of the Commission and Sub-Commission will take place in Belgium during the final quarter of 1976.



CANADA

Communiqué

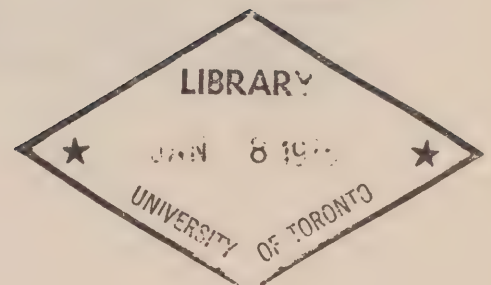
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

DECEMBER 12, 1975
LE 12 DÉCEMBRE 1975

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Communiqué
Diffusion



CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PARTICIPATION DU CANADA AUX OPÉRATIONS DE MAINTIEN
DE LA PAIX DES NATIONS UNIES AU MOYEN-ORIENT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

COFFEE-10316



Department of Chemistry
University of California, Berkeley

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, announced today that following a request from the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Government has authorized continued Canadian participation in the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East, until October 24, 1976 in the case of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and until May 31, 1976 with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). This extends authority for Canadian participation to coincide with the mandate renewal dates recently set by the Security Council for these two forces. Mr. Sharp noted that UNEF/UNDOF has contributed significantly to the maintenance of stability in the region following the 1973 war, and therefore to prospects for progress towards a settlement of the Middle East conflict by negotiations.

Canada shares with Poland the logistics support role for UNEF in the Sinai and UNDOF in the Golan Heights. Canada's current overall participation in UNEF/UNDOF is approximately 1000 personnel - about 850 Canadians are serving with UNEF and about 150 with UNDOF.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp, a annoncé aujourd'hui que, à la suite d'une demande du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, le Gouvernement a accepté que la participation du Canada aux forces de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies soit prolongée jusqu'au 24 octobre 1976 dans le cas de la Force d'urgence des Nations Unies (FONU) et jusqu'au 31 mai 1976 dans celui de la Force des Nations Unies pour l'observation du désengagement (FNUOD). Ainsi prolongée, la participation canadienne coïncidera avec les dates de renouvellement du mandat dernièrement fixées par le Conseil de sécurité pour ces deux forces. M. Sharp a fait observer que la FONU/FNUOD a grandement contribué au maintien de la stabilité dans la région depuis la fin de la guerre de 1973 et, partant, aux perspectives d'en arriver, par voie de négociations, à un règlement du conflit au Moyen-Orient.

Le Canada assure, avec la Pologne, le soutien logistique pour la FONU, au Sinai, et pour le FNUOD, sur les hauteurs du Golan. L'effectif canadien au sein de la FONU/FNUOD est actuellement d'environ 1,000 personnes, soit quelque 850 Canadiens pour la FONU et à peu près 150 pour la FNUOD.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 126

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
16:00 HOURS, DECEMBER 22, 1975

Government
Publications



CONVENTION BETWEEN CANADA AND MOROCCO
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION
AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION
WITH RESPECT TO TAXES ON INCOME AND
ON CAPITAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs wishes to announce the signing today of a Convention between Canada and the Kingdom of Morocco for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital. The Agreement was signed today in Ottawa by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, on behalf of Canada and by the Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Morocco to Canada, His Excellency Nourreddine Hasnaoui, on behalf of the Kingdom of Morocco.

After the 1971 Canadian tax reform, the Minister of Finance indicated that it would be necessary to revise existing tax treaties and to negotiate a large number of others. In the case of the Convention with the Kingdom of Morocco, talks started in December of 1973. Representatives of the Departments of Finance of both countries met on many occasions and reached an agreement on the text of a draft Convention; this Convention is the fourth one signed by Canada since the tax reform.

The Convention, which is patterned on the draft Double Taxation Convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), can be divided into seven different parts: Scope (Articles 1 and 2); Definitions (Articles 3 to 5); Taxation of Income (Articles 6 to 20); Taxation of Capital (Article 21); Elimination of Double Taxation (Article 22); Special Provisions (Articles 23 to 27); and Final Provisions (Articles 28 and 29).

It can be noted that a general rate of withholding tax of 15 per cent will apply to dividends, branch profits and interest paid to non-residents, and that a rate of 10 per cent will generally apply to royalties. The Convention also provides for a very limited number of exceptions in the case of interest and royalties.

The Convention will enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

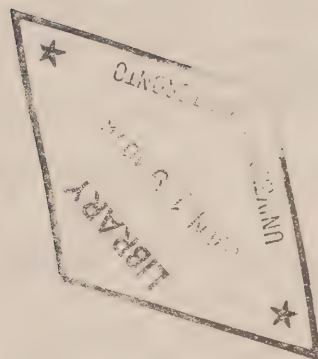


CANADA

Communiqué

No. 127

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE
12:00 HOURS,
DECEMBER 22, 1975



CANADA/USSR AGREEMENT
ON FISHERIES MATTERS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, today announced the conclusion of an agreement between Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on fisheries matters.

The agreement was negotiated at meetings held in Ottawa from August 25 to 27, 1975, and in Montreal from September 23 to 26, 1975. The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. L.H.J. Legault, Director General, International Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of the Environment. The Soviet Delegation was chaired by Mr. A.A. Volkov, Deputy Chief of External Relations Department, Ministry of Fisheries.

The agreement, signed today by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and His Excellency A.N. Yakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, comes into force at once. It provides for the establishment of a Canada/USSR Joint Fisheries Consultative Commission and the appointment of a Soviet fisheries official in Halifax. Among the functions assigned to the commission will be the facilitation of coordination of statistical and scientific information, the improvement of bilateral cooperation under the scheme of Joint International Enforcement of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF), a regular exchange of information with regard to areas of concentration of fishing operations of both countries, and the promotion of other cooperative measures for the purpose of preventing damage to fishing gear and facilitating the settlement of any claims arising from such damage.

The commission will consist of four members, two appointed by the Soviet Union, and two appointed by the Government of Canada.

Arrangements are now being worked out in connection with the appointment of the fishery official of the USSR who will reside in Halifax. Among the functions which he will carry out will be the regular exchange of statistical and other information with regard to fishing operations conducted in the Northwest Atlantic off Canada's coast and the comparison of such information with estimated catch data by species, sub-areas and statistical areas, as well as the regular provision of data concerning the number of Soviet vessels operating within the area.



Communiqué

No. 128

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 30, 1975



CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Geoffrey F. Bruce as Canadian Representative to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Mr. Bruce who, in 1973, was appointed Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations in New York, will continue in that position while concurrently meeting his new ECOSOC responsibilities.

ECOSOC was expanded from 27 to 54 members in 1973. Canada was elected as a full member of it by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1974 and then for a further three-year term, which commenced in 1975. Mr. Bruce succeeds Ambassador Norman Berlis, who in October 1975 became Canadian Ambassador to Denmark.

ECOSOC holds two main sessions every year, the first one in the spring in New York and the second one in the summer in Geneva. As Canadian representative at ECOSOC sessions, Mr. Bruce will serve under the general authority of Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York or Geneva, as the case may be.

Before his New York assignment, Mr. Bruce was Director of the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division of the Department of External Affairs.

BIOGRAPHY

Geoffrey Franklin Bruce was born in Kingston, Ontario. He received a B.A. from Queen's University in 1947. After a year's graduate work at Queen's, he entered Columbia University in New York in 1948 and later received his M.A. in economics, public law and government. At the same time he also entered the New School for Social Research in New York.

Mr. Bruce joined the Canadian Foreign Service of the Department of External Affairs in 1952. He has served in Israel, Sri Lanka, Austria and at the United Nations. As well as Consul and Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy in Vienna, he was the Alternate Governor for Canada on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency for more than four years.

Mr. Bruce attended the National Defence College of Canada in 1970-71 and was then appointed Director of the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division of the Economic Bureau of the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Bruce was appointed Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations in New York in 1973.

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